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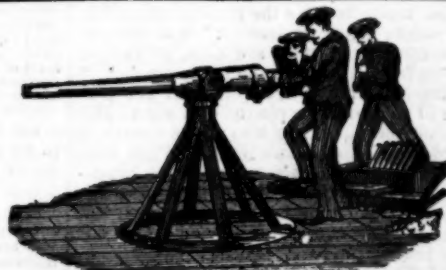
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NAVAL TRAINING AND DISCIPLINE.

Discussion by the Naval Institute of the System required to promote efficiency and attract Americans.

NEARLY one-half of the last number (55) of the "Proceedings of the U. S. Naval Institute" is occupied with the interesting and significant discussion before the Naval Institute on "the system of naval training and discipline required to promote efficiency and attract Americans." The discussion, as we have already stated, was on a paper presented by Lieut. W. F. Fullam, U. S. Navy, and those participating were Commodore James A. Greer, Commanders Henry Glass, S. W. Terry and C. D. Sigbee; Lieut.-Commanders E. H. C. Leutze, C. S. Sperry and Harry Knox; Lieutenants Seaton Schroeder, R. C. Smith, W. L. Rodgers, J. F. Meigs, J. C. Colwell, Wm. G. Cutler, E. B. Barry and H. O. Rittenhouse; Ensigns A. P. Niblack and A. A. Ackerman, U. S. Navy. Captains Louis E. Fagan and Henry A. Bartlett, and Lieutenant Paul St. C. Murphy, U. S. Marine Corps.

The discussion gives one a high idea of the intelligence of our naval officers and of their interest in their profession. Mr. Fullam's paper was a bold departure from the usual routine, and for that very reason it was a healthy stimulus to the mental activity of which the discussion itself gave proof. Commander Terry was left in a hopeless minority in his endeavor to suppress the publication. So far from agreeing with him in the opinion that the paper read is not calculated to result in any good to the Service, we hold that great good will follow if its reception is such as to crush forever under the weight of Service condemnation the attempt to prevent a free and candid consideration of all questions that concern the prosperity and efficiency of the Navy. So long as officers obey orders, and are zealous in the performance of duty, they should receive every encouragement to independence of thought and expression. This very discussion before the Naval Institute shows how possible it is to maintain wide differences of opinion without loss of mutual respect and good will. It is a confession of weakness to seek to introduce the elements of rank and service into an organization where all officers meet on an equal footing, and where they should, therefore, yield their opinions only to that ripened judgment and saving common sense that command respect from young and old alike. Rank, like virtue, "is its own exceeding great reward" and it need ask no favors. Let the motto in all such contentions be *noblesse oblige*.

LIEUTENANT FULLAM'S ARGUMENT.

We have already given some account of Lieut. Fullam's paper. It emphasizes the importance of a change in the training of men-of-war's men to meet the conditions resulting from the transformation of the wooden ship into a sailless floating battery. It urges the importance of naturalizing our Navy and transforming the enlisted men into a body of American blue-jackets not less trustworthy than soldiers, but rather of a higher type if possible. Holding that "no man—not even a sailor—is made trustworthy if he is never trusted, nor respectable if he is never respected," it urges that the discipline of the Navy should be like the Army, created and maintained from within the body itself, and not made to depend upon the repressive force by an outside military organization. The man-of-war's man of to-day should, it is contended, "be as competent to perform all military duties afloat as is the soldier to do the same duties on shore."

The difference between the marine and the sailor in the matter of discipline is due, we are told, to the fact that one is trusted and the other is not. "Apply to the marines and their non commissioned officers the treatment accorded to the sailor in matters of discipline and the corps would be ruined in a month. Here is an explanation of the sailor's attitude, the reason for his lack of pride—there is a 'bulwark' between officers and men. They have lost touch with each other." "Treat the men more like men and a better class will enlist. It is not so much because the peculiar duties required of sailors are objectionable. Men will accept these conditions if they are paid, promoted, and respected for faithfulness and efficiency." "Naval officers will find in the study of the personal traits of their own people the only sound and practical principles upon which to base a system of discipline for the United States Navy." Promotion in the line to a petty officer's rank means practically nothing. Ninety per cent. of the apprentices leave the service. As soon as the novelty wears off they see that they can do better outside. The tendency is toward the survival of the least fit.

More comfortable quarters should be provided for the men, and no vessels should be built without flush decks. This may result in a loss of $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ knots in speed, but the gain will be incalculable. In the craze for speed other elements of efficiency should not all be forgotten. More locker room should be provided, and little things affecting the comfort of the men should be attended to. There should be an increase of pay and better opportunities for promotion. In these and other ways the

men's interests and personal pride in the service should be stimulated. "It is about time that the battery instead of paint work and sails should form the basis of modern organization"—may be taken as a text. The petty officer must have the same duties in the organization and discipline of a ship that the non-commissioned officer has in the Army. A new rate of gun captains should be created with \$50 per month pay, and a yearly increase of \$12, and he should become the most important petty officer in the ship. Select from each division the men who are to form the guard for the day, with a certain number of petty officers to act as corporals. Why should a boatswain's mate be taught simply to whistle and shout and stand a helpless spectator while the officer of the deck waits in vain for the corporal of the guard to come to his assistance? A line officer should be detailed to take charge of the torpedo and electric plants of each ship, and to him should fall the duties at present performed by the marine officer.

Every man in charge of a compartment below decks should be taught to be a sentry in that compartment, and to report all infractions of regulations within such limits. Why should his responsibility be limited to the skillful application of scrubbing brushes, soap, and swabs, to decks and paint work?

So much for the enlisted man. As to the junior commissioned officers, Lieut. Fullam asserts that individuality and independence are constantly discouraged, and ambition is murdered. The superior consideration the junior receives on shore results in a tendency for brains to seek the beach, and to stay there. Ingenuity could not devise a worse system of messing than that now in vogue. Target practice is conducted too carelessly to arouse any enthusiasm, and much of the ammunition now expended might as well be dropped overboard. Routine cleaning—work that women could do as well as men—is kept uppermost in the mind of man-of-war's men, and important problems in organization and training are left unsolved. The training should be for war, and it is not; "the sailor and petty officer having been assigned their proper places in the organization and routine afloat, the commissioned officer, freed from petty duties that degrade his intellect, will bend his mind and devote his energy to the work that properly belongs to an officer—in short, brains and manhood will have the same chance in the Navy as in any other profession, which is not the case to-day."

Opinions of Commodore Greer, Commanders Glass, Sigbee, and Terry, Lieutenant Commanders Leutze and Sperry.

This is a general outline of the paper that furnished the theme for the discussion that followed. At its close the senior officer present—

COMMODORE JAS. A. GREER, said: "I can only say that I fully agree with the views and suggestions so admirably expressed by the writer."

COMMANDER HENRY GLASS said: "I am in entire accord with most of the ideas advanced by the writer, and with the suggestions for changes in the rating and pay of enlisted men, and for increasing the inducements offered to induce valuable men to remain in the service, all of which I advocated some years since in a paper written for the Institute." As a member of the Board of 1889 on Organization he was able to state that all of the suggestions in the paper were more or less fully discussed by that Board and recommended for adoption in its reports. "Indeed," he said, "that Board went much further than he does in recommendations to increase the efficiency of the enlisted men, and to induce competent, trustworthy men to remain permanently in the service." A large increase in the number of naval apprentices was recommended and a requirement that they should serve at least one enlistment of three years after their majority with special instruction on vessels of moderate size, with full sail power. It was proposed to abolish the terms "landmen" and "ordinary seamen;" that rates should designate duties as nearly as possible, and that seamen should be graded into three classes, according to experience and ability, with corresponding pay and the present increase for successive enlistments and extra pay for special acquisitions, open to all, in ordnance work, torpedo work, and marksmanship, a gun captain being allowed to qualify for torpedo and ordnance work, but not for marksmanship. Petty officers were to have a permanent tenure from one enlistment to another; a retiring list was recommended, and an increase to six months in the time between discharge and re-enlistment, with pay for three months.

The gun's crews were to become the units of the organization, and the special rate of Gun Captain was recommended, with high pay, to replace the present Quartermaster Gunner in everything relating to the care and preservation of his gun, and to perform the duties of a captain of a top where necessary. The gun division was to take the place, for duty on deck, of the watch or quarter watch, and instead of Boatswain's Mate the rate of Division Mate was proposed, to be held by the leading man of the division, who was to command the division in the absence of an officer, when acting as a whole on drill or in the performance of any other duty. The number of rates proposed was, in consequence, smaller than under the present system; but a more equal and regular promotion and increase of pay from grade to grade would, it was believed, be the result. The rates of pay proposed were intended to emphasize the importance of the military and skilled elements on board ship as being greater than that of the police and clerical force employed.

The fact that this report has never been permitted to see the light gives additional emphasis to the demand for increased freedom of discussion in the Navy.

Comdr. Glass thought that Mr. Fullam overstated the argument for withdrawing the marines. This was recommended by the Board, but with a view to increasing efficiency by concentration and securing a compact, thoroughly drilled and organized force to be used for landing parties. He thought that it was a mistake to consider any duty, however trivial, as degrading, and his experience had shown that younger officers are now allowed opportunity for performing responsible duty.

COMDR. CHAS. D. SIGBEE, although he thought the paper somewhat too pessimistic in its view of the condition of the Service, said: "The several points

raised by the writer have been subjects of private discussion for some years past, and opinions are already modifying in the general direction of his views." On the subject of the necessity for improving the condition of the seamen and the status of the petty officer he took equally strong ground with Lieutenant Fullam. Only three of the twelve ratings in the first grade of petty officers belong to the seamen branch, and these three offer no certainty of continuance, are not awarded on board of all ships, and offer no certainty of attainment and are commonly filled by seamen who have far exceeded the age at which British men-of-war's men are retired. The pay is less than that of other grades. In the thirteen ratings in the second grade of petty officers four belong to the seamen, with the same discrimination against the seamen in the matter of pay. Eight of the eleven ratings in the third grade belong to the seamen. In the next grade, which has no official status, there are nine special and artificer ratings which carry more pay than seaman ratings with the single exception of the seaman-gunner, the nearest approach the Service has to the ideal future seaman. An apprentice who enlists as a seaman gets \$24 per month. The one who leaves the Service and returns three years later with the training of a machinist, being used to the ways of shipboard, and his record being known, is taken at \$70 a month and becomes a first-class petty officer at once. It is the system of a service that has been allowed to drift to the rear by a people tired of war. Many thoughtful officers favor dispensing with the marines on board ship. The assertion that the soldier-marines are indispensable in maintaining discipline is an argument for recasting the characteristics of the sailor by adopting some of those of the soldier. "I venture to predict," said Comdr. Sigbee, "that this is precisely what is coming, and that the presence of marines on board ship will become anomalous and their services will be relinquished."

LIEUT.-COMDR. EUGENE H. C. LEUTZÉ thoroughly agreed with everything said in regard to blue-jackets and marines. The organization of the crew by gun-divisions have been tried on the *Baltimore* and on the *Philadelphia*, of which Mr. Leutze is the executive officer. Even with its present drawbacks it gives excellent results.

LIEUT.-COMDR. CHAS. S. SPERRY thought that there were too many petty titles. The petty officers should be as few in number as possible. A petty title is now considered a sufficient excuse for never seeing the light of the sun except when the executive officer has the deck. Rank and pay commensurate with their importance, and that is second to none, should be given to petty officers exercising military control. He failed to see that the marine degraded the position of the sailor, but his room was needed for men whose general usefulness was less limited. Quarters should be good, even if a light upper deck must go, pay and clothes good, and the tenure of rates secure and position should give active responsibility. "We have many fine men now whom we are always glad to shake by the hand as old shipmates. Let us hope we may get more and keep them."

These are the opinions of the officers highest in rank, which we have grouped together to present with them the views of Commander Terry, who went so far in his opposition to the papers as to protest against its publication. He denied the correctness of Mr. Fullam's description of the present condition of the Navy, and while admitting that improvement was possible thought that the solution of the problem the paper dealt with might better be left in the hands of more experienced officers. In this connection it may be suggested that light on the question as to what experienced officers think is to be gained from what Comdr. Glass says as to the conclusions of the Board on Organization.

COMMANDER TERRY thought that if sailors were substituted for marines as guards we should have neither good sailors nor good marines. The presence of the marines implied no distrust of the sailor or imputation on his intelligence. Our country does more than any other, he said, to induce men to enlist and remain in the Navy. The difficulty is that the opportunities for more profitable employment are greater here than elsewhere. The seaman's pay has been increased one-third since 1865 (\$18 + $\frac{1}{3}$ = \$24). No country provides a better ration, and few as good a one. The health and comfort of our men are matters that receive constant and careful attention. Where so many men are living in a contracted space the attention to minor matters is important; hence the importance of little details of duty. In giving our men we paid more than two or three times what other governments pay; the Government had gone far enough. "A man should be ready and willing to serve in the Army and Navy for a reasonable compensation, and a fair provision for himself or his family in case of death." The price of seamen is low because there is no demand for them, while the demand for writers, buglers, etc., is active on shore and sea. The demand for "decks" and "more locker room" suggests a degree of fastidiousness undesirable even in the American sailor. It was only an illustration of Jack's tendency to growl. Comdr. Terry said:

The remedy for the ills of the Service lies not in the clamor for more pay and more promotions for the men, nor in the agitation of imaginary grievances by naval writers, but in a conscientious and hearty effort on the part of all officers to be content with what we have and strive to raise the Service to a higher state of efficiency. It is to be observed that these complaints come from officers and not from the men, that a discontented service will never be an efficient service, and that those who disseminate the seeds of discontent are acting in antagonism to the best interests of the Navy and their country. The controversy between the line and the staff was made "a stench in the nostrils of the public," and when this seems to be subsiding, we have an attack upon the usefulness of the marines on board ship. I think this Institute will consult its right to the respect and good opinion of its readers by not publishing this paper and the discussion thereon. I therefore move as the sense of the meeting, that its publication be suppressed.

LIEUT. COMDR. KNOX believed that it would be good policy to require the general service men of the Navy to perform all military duties on board ship, and did not think there would be any trouble in carrying that plan out at once, if law and regulation permitted it.

PERSONAL ITEMS.

CAPTAIN J. M. NORVELL, U. S. Army, retired, is at Hot Springs, Mich.

MAJOR W. P. GOULD, U. S. A., retired, is spending the winter at Galveston, Texas.

GENERAL J. C. TIDBALL, U. S. A., is residing for the winter at South Bethlehem, Pa.

CAPTAIN C. F. ROE, U. S. A., recently retired from active service, is resting at Horse Heads, N. Y.

LIEUTENANT H. H. LUDLOW, 3d U. S. Artillery, is on a pleasant recruiting detail at Knoxville, Tenn.

LIEUTENANT A. B. DYAR, 4th U. S. Artillery, has taken charge of recruiting matters at Fort Riley, Kansas.

LIEUTENANTS M. R. PETERSON and C. Crawford, 10th U. S. Inf., of Fort Union, are recent visitors in Santa Fe.

LIEUTENANT W. G. ELLIOT, 9th U. S. Inf., has rejoined at Ft. Leavenworth, from a fortnight's holiday leave.

CAPTAIN W. M. WATERBURY, 13th U. S. Inf., under recent orders, changes station from Kingfisher to Fort Sill, O. T.

MRS. HENRY, wife of Col. Guy V. Henry, U. S. A., now at the front, is stopping at the Paxton, Omaha, for the present.

LIEUTENANT CHAS. G. TREAT, A. D. C., to Major-General Howard, left New York this week on a visit to the South.

CAPT. W. G. WEDEMEYER, 16th U. S. Inf., of Fort Du Chene, was expected to leave there this week on a month's leave.

LIEUTENANT CHARLES DODGE, JR., 24th U. S. Inf., has bid farewell, for a season at least, to Ft. Bayard and gone to San Carlos.

CAPTAIN R. P. BROWN, 4th U. S. Inf., is expected to leave Fort Spokane next week to spend until the middle of March on leave.

LIEUT. S. C. VEDDER, 19th U. S. Inf., who is wintering at Fairfax Court House, Va., has received a further extension of his sick leave.

LIEUTENANT H. O. S. HEISTAND, 11th U. S. Inf., left Fort Niagara, N. Y., this week on leave. He will return about the middle of May.

CAPTAIN CLAYTON HALE, U. S. A., just retired from active service, is spending the winter in Boston, with quarters at the Hotel Newton.

MAJOR ADNA R. CHAFFEE, U. S. A., of Gen. McCook's staff, is busy making a thorough inspection of the posts in Arizona and New Mexico.

CAPT. W. L. FISK, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., presented some interesting data on January 6 to the Gulf Dry Dock Commission at New Orleans.

LIEUTENANT L. W. V. KENNON, 6th U. S. Inf., under a recent extension of leave, will now not join at Ft. Ontario, N. Y., until the latter part of February.

LIEUTENANT E. F. TAGGART, 6th U. S. Inf., and bride were expected this week at Plattsburgh Barracks, N. Y., where a hearty welcome awaits them.

GENERAL N. A. M. DUDLEY, U. S. A., was among the many veteran officers who attended the funeral on Jan. 2 of the late Surgeon-General Holt, of Massachusetts.

CAPTAIN WARREN C. BEACH, formerly of the 11th U. S. Inf., and for a long time past a resident of New York City, has hopes of returning to the Army as a retired officer.

CAPTAIN G. S. HOYT, U. S. A., who is stationed at Sault Ste Marie, Mich., was expected in Washington this week for consultation with Quartermaster General Batchelder.

CAPTAIN C. A. CURTIS, U. S. Army, retired, is the author of a serial story entitled "A Los Valles Grandes," commenced in the January number of the *Youth's Companion*.

LIEUT. GEO. READ, 5th U. S. Cavalry, now on college duty at Iowa City, is the author of the essay which has been awarded the prize for 1890, by the Military Service Institution.

CAPTAIN R. P. STRONG, 4th U. S. Artillery, who has been on regimental recruiting service for some weeks past at Columbus, Ga., was expected to rejoin at Fort McPherson this week.

LIEUTENANT C. P. TERRETT, 8th U. S. Infantry, of Augusta, Ga., has established a recruiting rendezvous at Savannah, and hopes to secure some likely young Georgians for military service.

LIEUT. JOHN L. CHAMBERLIN, 1st U. S. Art., has relinquished duty at the Washington Navy-yard for the present in order that he may join Light Battery E of his regiment now at the Pine Ridge Agency.

LIEUT. ARTHUR THAYER, 3d Cav., was married to Miss Neola J. Starck on Dec. 31, 1890, at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Starck, Corpus Christi, Texas. The wedding was a very quiet one, and there were no invitations.

MAJOR GENERAL O. O. HOWARD, U. S. A., who is on a tour of inspection through the South, made a brief visit to Havana early in the week, afterwards returning to Florida and resuming his inspection of the posts and reservations in that State.

"MANY happy returns of the day" to Col. A. V. Kautz, U. S. A., born Jan. 5; to Capt. Clayton Hale, U. S. A., retired, born Jan. 7; to Major J. P. Canby, P. D., born Jan. 7; to Col. M. R. Morgan, Sub. Dept., born Jan. 8; to Major W. M. Maynadier, P. D., born Jan. 7; to Gen. J. P. Hatch, U. S. A., retired, born Jan. 9; to Major S. B. M. Young, 3d Cav., born Jan. 9; to Major S. M. Whitely, 7th Cav., born Jan. 9; to Major A. C. M. Pennington, 4th Art., born Jan. 8; to Capt. J. W. Summerhayes, A. Q. M., born Jan. 6; to Capt. W. L. Fisk, C. E., born Jan. 8; to Capt. W. M. Wallace, 6th Cav., born Jan. 9; to Capt. E. D. Thomas, 5th Cav., born Jan. 4; to Major D. D. Van Valzah, 20th Inf., born Jan. 5; to Lieut. W. O. Cory, 15th Inf., born Jan. 7.

CAPTAIN C. P. MILLER, U. S. A., and family, have arrived in Washington.

LIEUT. R. B. TURNER, 6th U. S. Inf., left Newport, Ky., this week on a short leave.

GEN. G. A. FORSYTH, U. S. A., retired, has been visiting old friends in San Antonio.

LIEUTENANT M. C. RICHARDS, 2d U. S. Artillery, visited friends in New York City this week.

MR. H. RIDER HAGGARD and Mrs. Haggard were expected in New York this week from London.

CAPT. WM. GERLACH, 3d U. S. Inf., will join next week the Minnesota Commandery of the Loyal Legion.

CAPT. GREGORY BARRETT, U. S. A., has established a temporary recruiting rendezvous at Cameron, West Va.

CAPTAIN ROBERT HANNA, 6th U. S. Cavalry, was expected in St. Paul this week to be examined for retirement.

CAPTAIN CHARLES AUSTIN COOLIDGE, 8th U. S. Infantry, has joined the Colorado Commandery of the Loyal Legion.

LIEUTENANT F. H. FRENCH, 19th U. S. Infantry, recruiting officer at Jackson, Mich., has left that city on a short leave.

GENERAL CHAUNCEY MCKEEVER, U. S. A., registered at the Murray Hill Hotel, New York City, on Monday en route to West Point.

CAPTAIN D. C. KINGMAN, Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army, was expected to return to Oswego, N. Y., this week from a few weeks' leave.

CAPTAIN HANSON H. CREWS, formerly of the 4th U. S. Cavalry, and who resigned in 1882, is now a prominent builder at Denver, Colo.

CAPTAIN H. C. TUTHERLY, 1st U. S. Cavalry, just promoted to that grade, will remain on college duty at Ithaca, N. Y., for the present.

MR. J. S. KNEEDLER of Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia, is spending January with his son, Capt. W. L. Kneedler, of Jackson Barracks, New Orleans.

CAPTAIN EDMUND LUFF, 8th U. S. Cavalry, of Fort Meade, has been obliged to relinquish duty for a few weeks on account of the state of his health.

LIEUTENANT CHAS. MILLER, 11th U. S. Infantry, now visiting in Philadelphia, will join at Fort Niagara, N. Y., for duty the latter part of this week.

LIEUTENANT E. D. SMITH, 19th U. S. Infantry, is on a short leave from Fort Mackinac, Mich., at Stamford, Conn., called there by the death of his mother.

GEN. JOHN MOORE, U. S. A., and Mrs. Moore, of Washington, gave a reception on Tuesday. Mrs. Moore was assisted by Mrs. Carpenter, Miss Kelton and Miss Knowles.

MAJOR HENRY WAGNER, 5th U. S. Cavalry, who has been East on leave since he relinquished recruiting duty in October last, will soon go to duty with his new regiment, likely at Fort Reno.

LIEUTENANT J. J. DOUGHERTY, 11th U. S. Inf., of skeleton company K of his regiment, who has been on sick leave for a long time past, and now at San Antonio, Texas, has been retired from active service with the rank of captain under the act of Oct. 1, 1890.

LIEUTENANT S. A. SMOKE, 18th U. S. Infantry, arrived at Fort Leavenworth this week and was accorded a hearty welcome. The marriage took place at Columbia, Mo., Dec. 22, the lady being Miss Susie Harris Trimble, of that city, a great favorite in society.

THE Philadelphia *Ledger*, referring to the promotion of Surgeon-General Charles Sutherland, U. S. A., says: "He has earned this promotion by honorable and meritorious service on the field of battle, as well as in the hospital, in war as well as in peace."

MRS. H. M. ANDREWS, wife of Lieut. H. M. Andrews, U. S. A., and daughter of Major-Gen. John M. Schofield, received for the General on New Year's Day and was assisted by the Misses Wise, Kilbourn, Ernst, and Sherill, Mrs. Nyre, Mrs. Bliss, and Mrs. Sawyer.

CAPTAIN WILLIAM BADGER, U. S. Army, retired, and Mrs. Badger, who are making a tour of Europe, were at Rome Nov. 5, Naples Dec. 1, and expect to visit Venice, Vienna, Dresden, etc., arriving at Berlin about Jan. 15. They expect to sail from Havre for New York some time in May next.

LIEUTENANT GEORGE LE R. BROWN, 11th U. S. Infantry, now on college duty at Newark, Del., gets his captaincy by the recent retirement of Capt. C. F. Roe. As this carries him to the "skeleton" company, K, of his regiment, Capt. Brown will doubtless remain on his college detail for the present.

THE Church of the Puritans, New York City, was crowded on Tuesday evening, the occasion being the eighth lecture of the Harlem Citizens' Lecture Course in aid of the Grant Memorial fund. The large attendance was doubtless much due to the fact that ex President Grover Cleveland introduced the lecturer of the evening, the Rev. Dr. John R. Paxton.

THE Board on Geographic Names, consisting of Prof. Thomas C. Mendenhall, Andrew H. Allen, Capt. Henry L. Howison, U. S. N.; Capt. Thos. Tuttle, U. S. A.; Lieut. Richardson Clover, U. S. N.; Pierson H. Bristow, Oris T. Mason, Herbert G. Ogden, Henry Gannett, and Marcus Baker, has just issued its first bulletin and prefaces it with a brief statement of its original history.

THE Knoxville *Tribune* says: "A most brilliant entertainment was given by Mrs. C. M. McGhee at the Cotillion Club rooms on Christmas eve. The occasion marks the debut of her daughter, Mrs. McGhee was assisted in receiving by her three charming daughters, Mrs. McClung, Mrs. Tyson, wife of Lieut. L. D. Tyson, 9th U. S. Infantry, Miss McGhee, and their guest, Miss Neely, of Memphis. Mrs. McGhee is a most finished hostess and received the guests in a graceful way."

LIEUT. M. J. SNOW, 1st U. S. Art., has taken charge of scholastic matters at the post of Fort Wadsworth, Staten Island.

It is stated that there is a movement on foot in London to erect a Monument to the memory of Capt. John Smith, the founder of Virginia. His remains are interred in St. Sepulchre Church, London.

On the morning of Jan. 14 Archbishop Corrigan is to marry at St. Matthews Church, Washington, Count Devonne, of Paris, to Miss Florence, daughter of the late Col. Audenried, of Gen. Sherman's staff.

A HURON, S. D., despatch says: "Hump and Iron Thunder, two noted Sioux chiefs, were here Dec. 31 under charge of Capt. Ewers, of the 5th Infantry. They were going to Rapid City to meet Gen. Miles. Hump and Big Foot were sworn enemies, and each was watching a chance to kill the other." But Capt. Ewers doubtless knew how to handle them.

LIEUT. CLARENCE P. TOWNLEY, 4th U. S. Art., was married January 7 at Newport, R. I., to Miss Marion Howland, step-sister of Clarence King, the well-known geologist and scientist, and daughter of Mrs. Florence Howland. Many officers of the Army were present from Fort Adams, where Lieut. Townley is at present on duty with Cushing's Light Battery.

LIEUTENANT HERBERT J. SLOCUM, 7th Cavalry, recommended a year ago for retirement, has been notified from the A. G. O. that his request to rejoin his regiment in the field cannot be granted, as the board reported against his taking the field, and recommended that he reside in such localities as his health requires, until, in his judgment, he can resume active duties.

MRS. CUSTER, widow of Gen. Geo. A. Custer, U. S. Army, has been visiting Mrs. Yates at Carlisle, Pa. Mrs. Yates is the widow of Capt. Geo. W. Yates, 7th U. S. Cav., who, with the brave Custer and others, was killed at the Little Big Horn June 25, 1876. What memories of the past the two must have recalled, especially in view of the present campaign of the 7th Cavalry.

MAJOR J. G. BUTLER has assumed command of the Augusta Arsenal, Ga., and the people of Augusta have received his family with true Southern hospitality. Of the social observance of New Year's day the Augusta *News* says: "The only place where the original idea of the day was maintained was at the Arsenal, on the Hill, where Mrs. Butler and Misses May and Hattie Butler, the wife and daughters of Maj. J. G. Butler, commandant of the Arsenal, received callers. All who had the pleasure of calling at the commandant's home expressed the opinion that this was one of the most delightful visits on the rounds, and that Maj. Butler's family make a charming addition to our society."

THE Leavenworth *Journal* says: "The lamented Capt. Wallace was a great favorite in Leavenworth. A number of the officers now on the scene of the Indian troubles are also well known here. Lieut. McCormick, 7th Cav., married Miss Jennie Lowe, daughter of the Hon. P. G. Lowe, and Mrs. McCormick is now here and naturally uneasy as to her husband's safety. Lieut. Nicholson, of the same regiment, is a son-in-law of the Hon. Thomas P. Fenlon and is with his troop in the Indian country. Lieut. Scott, who is also in the field with the 1st Cav., married Miss Nellie Hastings, of this city. Dr. Le May, veterinary surgeon of the 7th Cav., recently married Miss Schwagie, who resides just south of the city. Mrs. Le May is now at her father's."

THE Vancouver *Independent* says: "Mrs. W. P. Goodwin, a passenger on the Portland and Vancouver train wrecked at the Southern Pacific crossing, sustained several severe contusions, but she has about recovered from them. Maj. S. S. Sumner has gone to San Francisco, accompanied by Mrs. Sumner. They expect to spend several months in San Francisco and Southern California." Mr. John Gibbon, Jr., is spending a short vacation from business in Seattle among his many friends at the Barracks and Portland. Lieut. R. T. Yeatman, 14th Inf., has returned, having finished his duties at Seattle as recruiting officer. The departure of Dr. R. G. Ebert for Arizona is greatly regretted in the garrison and the town as well. Dr. Ebert established the foundation of his successful career in Vancouver, and it natural that he would be missed.

NOWHERE has the death of the brave Capt. George D. Wallace, 7th U. S. Cavalry, been more sincerely mourned than in St. Paul. The *Pioneer Press* says: "For several years after the campaigns of 1876, by which Capt. Wallace's name at once became well-known and respected, he was stationed at Fort A. Lincoln. During this time he was a frequent visitor in St. Paul, and spent nearly all of the time when he was on leave in this city. It was when visiting in St. Paul that he met Miss Carrie Otis, the daughter of George L. Otis and a niece of Judge Otis. It was an old-fashioned love affair, and soon after their meeting the gallant cavalry captain won the hand of the Summit avenue lady and they were married. Whenever he was on leave he came to St. Paul, where he had a large number of friends who were horror struck when they read of his having been killed by the Indians."

A PRETTY wedding took place at the residence of Mrs. Ogden Benedict Read, at Red Rock, Pa., Dec. 23, the contracting parties being Lieut. Arthur Johnson, U. S. A., and Miss Edith Jackson Read. The officiating clergyman was the Rev. S. D. Day, pastor of the Church of the Good Shepherd, Binghamton, N. Y. The bridesmaid was Miss Emily Colburn, of Red Rock, a niece of the late Captain Read, and the best man was Lieut. Robert Hirst, of Madison Barracks. The maid of honor was little Josephine Sage, aged three years, cousin of the bride. A sumptuous lunch was served. This announcement will be read with interest by many Army families who attended the wedding of the bride's mother 19 years ago, in Texas; and the bride of to-day was the first child born in the 11th Infantry after the consolidation of the 24th and 29th Regiments in 1863, and can, therefore, be called the daughter of the regiment. Lieutenant and Mrs. Johnson are now "At Home," at Madison Barracks, Sackett's Harbor, N. Y.

Mr. HUGO REID, for many years connected with the Q. M. D. of the Army, has been appointed chief clerk to the Chief Quartermaster of the Department of Dakota. Mr. Reid's brother, Mr. J. H. Reid, has been for many years chief clerk to the Medical Director of the Division of the Atlantic.

At a reunion of Rickett's battery at Reading recently a request was made to join in an appeal to the State Legislature for an appropriation for the erection of monuments to Gen. Meade and Hancock on the battlefield of Gettysburg. This request was unanimously and enthusiastically adopted.

If movements of the troops in the field against the Indians should become more important, one of the most conspicuous of the commanders would be Brevet Major-Gen. Frank Wheaton, now colonel of the 2d Infantry. He is a man of wide experience, not alone as a soldier in the Rebellion, but as Indian fighter. An interesting relic owned by him is a sword he carried throughout his service and on which his comrades have had engraved the list of battles at which he fought and those for which he was brevetted.—*Sunday World-Herald*.

LIEUTENANT J. E. WILSON, 5th U. S. Inf., whose leave expired Dec. 17, 1890, reported to the Adjutant General on Dec. 6 and requested to know the status of his company, and was informed it was not known. Just at that time orders were issued for Lieut. Wilson's examination for promotion and he reported to the Board in New York City, of which Col. Otis, 20th Inf., was president, and was notified to appear before it Dec. 20, which he did, and on that date he was duly examined. Lieut. Wilson has been suffering from jaundice, and during his stay in New York has been under the care of Dr. H. Eaton, of Brooklyn, and as soon as able will join his company.

The San Francisco Examiner devotes two columns to the merits of a novel flying machine, the joint invention of Lieut. G. N. Chase, U. S. A., formerly of Major-Gen. Howard's staff, and Mr. H. W. Kirchner, of Denver, Colo. Lieut. Chase is quoted as stating one of the chief points of the machine as follows:

We make use of the balloon idea, but we chain it to the earth. In other words, we make use of the lifting power of hydrogen, or some substitute, to compensate for the weight of our car and its contents, and we use the earth as a fulcrum to direct its motion.

The Examiner says:

Representatives of a large English syndicate have already made applications for stock, and letters are pouring in upon their attorneys from investors at an astonishing rate. The wonder is how they heard of it in so short a time. The inventors are not in it as a money-making scheme, but will place their invention on its merits alone. They are in no hurry, and will first demonstrate its practicability to the world.

CAPT. W. S. SCHLEY, U. S. N., commander of the *Baltimore*, sails in the *Bourgoigne* Saturday, Jan. 10, on a short leave to be present at the wedding of his daughter at Baltimore January 22.

LIEUTENANT A. C. BAKER, U. S. N., sails for the city of Mexico, Jan. 10, from New York, per Cuba Mail S. S. Co. Lieut. Baker expects to be in Mexico for at least a year.

AMONG those who joined the District of Columbia Commandery Loyal Legion this week were Rear Admiral Andrew Bryson, U. S. N., and Capt. Eric Berglund, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A.

CHIEF ENGINEER D. P. MCCARTNEY, U. S. N., was at the Navy Department a few days since, and expresses himself as much pleased with his present duties at Wheeling, W. Va. Mrs. McCartney did not accompany her husband.

CAPT. G. C. WILTSE, U. S. N., and Mrs. Wiltse, Mrs. Braine, wife of Rear Admiral Braine, Miss Braine, Ensign C. P. Eaton and Assistant Surgeon G. McC. Pickrell attended the Charity Ball in New York City on Tuesday evening of this week.

The engagement is announced of Lieut. Wm. B. Caperton, U. S. N., to Miss Georgie W. Blacklock, niece of Gen. Albert Ordway. The wedding, which promises to be one of the brilliant social events of the winter, will take place early in February.

The *Paradise of the Pacific*, Honolulu, under the head of "Court Notes," says: The marriage of Miss Annie Cleghorn, half sister to H. R. H. Princess Kaiulani, to Mr. James Hay Wodehouse, Jr., eldest son of Her British Majesty's Commissioner, will take place Jan. 20.

It is understood that Lieut. Comdr. Wm. F. Parker, Lieut. C. A. Stone, Lieut. Alex. McCracken and Ensign John Gibson are booked for crack on the *Montanomoh* in addition to the officers already named. The former is to be the executive, and Lieut. Stone the navigator.

The condition of P. A. Engr. J. M. Emanuel, recently arrived at Mare Island Naval Hospital from the *Mohican*, is such as to cause the gravest fears among his friends. Since his arrival at the hospital his health has not improved to any marked extent, and it is doubtful if he will be permitted to cross the continent before spring.

ENSIGN H. P. JONES, JR., U. S. N., having reported for duty at the Naval Observatory, has been detailed as assistant to Prof. Hall in the abstruse and difficult work of computations in connection with the "star gazing," for which the professor is so widely celebrated. Mr. Jones is located at 321 Penn avenue for the present.

ENSIGN PURSELL, U. S. N., late of the *Nipsic*, has not been assigned to duty since his return from a three years' cruise in the Pacific, but will probably land a billet in the New York Navy Yard, or in the Coast Survey, for which his long service while in command of the *Ounalaska* fits him. Mr. Purcell's present address is Fremington, N. J.

Mrs. DE VALIN, wife of Chief Engineer De Valin, of the cruiser *Baltimore*, is now en route to join her husband at Nice, France, where he is at present in hospital, suffering from an apoplectic stroke. The latest information received shows an improvement in his condition. Mrs. De Valin will remain in Nice until her husband has so far recovered as to be able to return home.

The latest reports from Chief Engineer De Valin, U. S. N., of the *Baltimore*, whose illness has been already noted, indicate that he is in no immediate danger. Mrs. De Valin has gone to Nice, where her husband is, and will remain with him until such time as he can safely return to the United States. Mr. De Valin's relief has not yet been designated.

The Brooklyn Eagle devotes two columns to the life and services of Rear Admiral Henry A. Walke, U. S. N., in which it says: "Take, for example, the long and active career of Rear Admiral Henry Walke, retired, who lives in a cosy brown stone at 492 3d street. Few men have seen more service, and few men bear their years better than he. Admiral Walke is 82 years of age."

LIEUTENANT and Mrs. Pond, U. S. N., have moved into their quarters in the Mare Island yard, and promise to be a most agreeable addition to the already charming Naval circle at the yard. Mrs. Pond is quite noted for her skill and tact as an entertainer, and her house having been newly "done over" by its last incumbent, Lieut. W. E. Sewell, presents special inducements for social triumphs.

The return of Ensigns McDonald and Parmenter, U. S. N., to Honolulu was hailed with much pleasure by an appreciative circle of friends, and the prospect of a prolonged stay in that port on the *Mohican* is thought to be very good, it not being possible to have a relief sent out for that vessel for a long time to come. Commander Shepard will probably be relieved in that port on the expiration of his term of sea service.

The remains of the late Ensign Harry Edgerton Rumsey, who was accidentally drowned near Yokohama, Japan, on Sept. 26 last, were brought to the Mare Island Navy Yard on the U. S. S. *Suvarata*, and thence forwarded to his mother's home in Fort Wayne, Indiana. They were received there Dec. 24, and on Christmas eve, were buried in Lindenwood Cemetery beside the remains of his father, the late Lieut.-Comdr. Henry B. Rumsey. Both father and son were natives of Fort Wayne.

COMMANDER R. B. BRADFORD, U. S. N., Navy Department, has sent circulars to the graduates of the Naval Academy, class of 1895, relative to erecting in the chapel at the Naval Academy a tablet in memory of Lieut.-Comdr. G. W. DeLong, U. S. N., commander of the Jeannette Exploring Expedition, and a member of the class. Should any member fail to receive the circular he is invited to communicate with Comdr. Bradford. The circular says: "It is hoped this tribute to the memory of De Long may be erected entirely by his classmates, and this fact recorded upon it."

CHAPLAIN JAMES J. KANE, who obtained three years' leave of absence last March, with permission to accept a professorship at Haverford College, Pa., recently tendered his resignation from the faculty, and requested the Navy Department to cancel the unexpired portion of his leave. This request having been granted, he has been ordered to the receiving ship Franklin at Norfolk, Va. Haverford College is a Quaker institution of a conservative character. The hostility to the combatant force of both the Army and Navy was of such a pronounced type that the chaplain severed all connection with his "friends," the Quakers.

We are glad to observe that Comdr. J. B. Coghlan, U. S. N., has been assigned to duty as inspector of ordnance at the League Island Navy-yard. The statement telegraphed from Washington that he was in Washington seeking duty is denied by Comdr. Coghlan. He has established himself in Washington as his home when off duty. We reported the charges made against Comdr. Coghlan a year ago, and also the fact that his trial resulted in his acquittal. At the worst the offence charged was only technical, and consisted in his speaking more freely than some thought advisable concerning matters in the administration of affairs at the Mare Island yard which he believed to be open to criticism.

LIEUTENANT H. L. HAWTHORNE, 2d U. S. Artillery, who commanded the Hotchkiss guns in the recent fight with the Indians at Wounded Knee Creek and was wounded, is a graduate of the Naval Academy. He entered the Navy as a cadet engineer, and belonged to the Class of '82. The act of August, 1882, limiting the number of appointments to the Navy from graduates of the academy affected Mr. Hawthorne. He resigned his cadetship, took the civilian examination for a commission in the Army at Fort Monroe, together with Naval Cadet Weeks. As a result Mr. Hawthorne stood No. 2 in a list of seven appointments, and Cadet Weeks obtained No. 1 position, and being allowed the choice of vacancies, took an assignment to the 5th Infantry. Mr. Hawthorne chose the only artillery vacancy.

"MANY happy returns of the day" to Comdr. H. Glass, born Jan. 7; to Lieut. Comdr. R. E. Carmody, born Jan. 6; to Comdr. C. F. Goodrich, born Jan. 7; to Lieut. L. P. Jouett, born Jan. 4; to Lieut. H. S. Waring, born Jan. 3; to Lieut. F. H. Sherman, born Jan. 4; to Lieut. J. H. Sears, born Jan. 6; to Ensign H. Rodman, born Jan. 6; to Ensign J. H. Gibbons, born Jan. 7; to Ensign W. A. Gill, born Jan. 8; to Ensign W. L. Howard, born Jan. 10; to Ensign W. B. Fletcher, born Jan. 7; to Surg. H. L. Law, born Jan. 7; to Paym. J. Furey, born Jan. 6; to Paym. J. F. Tarbell, born Jan. 8; to Paym. A. W. Bacon, born Jan. 5; to Pay Insp. T. T. Caswell, born Jan. 4; to Engr.-in-Chief G. W. Melville, born Jan. 10; to P. A. Engr. J. R. Edwards, born Jan. 9; to Asst. Engr. C. H. Mathews, born Jan. 10; to Civil Engr. P. C. Asserson, born Jan. 5.

On the 5th of January there was referred to the House Committee on Naval Affairs a "petition of Naval officers that equal pay be given for relative rank and service as established by the law of precedence in the U. S. Navy." The petitioners ask that line officers be given the same pay as staff officers of the same relative rank. The officers signing are Capt. Schley, Comdr. G. H. Wadleigh, Lieut. Comdrs. Farenholt, Nichols, Mansfield, Symonds, Sebree, Lieuts. Emmons, Hodges, Dorn, Clark, Sturdy, Doyle, Dunn (J. G.), McCrea, Delebrant, Gove, Ray, Holcombe, Rogers, Helm and Sears; Ensigns Junken, Poundstone, Slocum, Jenkins, Strauss, Wilson, Dodd, Harbitt, Key, Poyer, Blush, Mayer, Gibbons, Chapin, Wells, Cloke and Brown; Naval Cadets Williams, Moses, Everhart, Patton, Froehaska, MacDougal, Fernier and Edle.

ORDNANCE NOTES.

The Ordnance Bureau of the Navy has been entirely successful in its negotiations, begun some months ago, as stated at the time in the JOURNAL, for the right to manufacture the Whitehead torpedo in this country. Lieut. Thomas C. McLean was sent abroad to conduct the details of the arrangement. He has returned to this country, and as a result of his trip the Ordnance Bureau has already effected an arrangement with an American firm for the manufacture of these torpedoes. A complete Whitehead torpedo apparatus is to be procured at once and set up at the Torpedo Station at Newport for the purpose of instruction.

But two bidders responded to the War Department's advertisement for the manufacture of twenty-five 8-inch, fifty 10-inch, and twenty-five 12-inch breech-loading rifles, and the prices were so much in excess of the three and a half million appropriation made available for the purpose as to preclude the possibility of their acceptance without additional legislation by Congress. The bids, which were opened Jan. 5, were from the South Boston Iron Works, of Kentucky, and the Midvale Steel Company, of Pennsylvania. The former's figures were as follows: For the manufacture of an 8-inch type gun, \$20,300; 500 rounds ammunition for same, \$24,342.50. For twenty-four 8-inch guns, with 10 rounds ammunition for each, \$20,995 each, the type gun to be delivered Jan. 1, 1893, and the balance at the rate of six per annum. For one 10-inch type gun, \$46,580; 300 rounds ammunition for the same, \$43,350. For forty-nine 10-inch guns, with 10 rounds ammunition for the same, \$48,000 each, the type gun to be delivered in June, 1893, and the remainder at the rate of five per year. For one 12-inch type gun, \$76,800; 250 rounds ammunition, \$60,000. For twenty-four 12-inch guns, with ten rounds ammunition, \$79,200 each, making the aggregate estimate for the 100 guns and ammunition \$5,028,032. The South Boston Iron Works also submitted an alternative bid, by which they propose to furnish the guns at the same prices they can be built by the Government, with such addition as will represent interest on plant, material, insurance, taxes, and contingent risk, the amount to be determined by the Secretary of War. The aggregate bid of the Midvale Company for guns and ammunition was \$5,359,500, as follows: 8-inch at \$22,028 each, 10-inch at \$51,880, and 12-inch at \$88,592, the type guns to be delivered within three years and the remainder within eight years.

The new 29-ton gun to be mounted in the turrets of H. M. S. *Thunderer* (four in all) is described as the heaviest gun yet to be worked by hand power. It is 10 calibre, fires a projectile weighing 500 lbs. with one-half that weight of powder, and will pierce 21 in. of wrought iron plate. The guns of our first Monitor in its fight with the *Merrimac* were of 11 in. calibre, but the charge was only 15 lbs. Col. Moncrieff has just been made a civil K. C. B. for his invention of a disappearing gun carriage, and is henceforth to be known as Sir Alexander.

With the view to expediting the completion of the guns needed for the new ships about to go into commission, the working hours at the Washington gun foundry have been increased from nine hours to twelve hours a day.

A newspaper despatch dated Danville, Ill., Jan. 3, 1891, says: "J. N. Archbold, of Hidge Farm, has invented a magazine gun. The weapon has six four-foot rifle barrels, and is fed by a chain belt. The number of shots that can be fired in succession is practically unlimited."

A London despatch reports that Toselli, the Italian who invented a submarine nautilus 10 or 15 years ago, has now produced a submarine gun, which has just been submitted to a series of tests in Lake Como. The trial is said to have been very successful, showing that the gun could be lowered to any depth desired, held stationary and fired at will. The experiments were conducted under the auspices of the Italian Government, which proposes to utilize the gun in the defence of the ports and bays of Italy.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

RELIEVING COLONEL FORSYTH.

THE Army cannot regard the order relieving Col. J. W. Forsyth, of the 7th Cavalry, otherwise than with regret. Gen. Forsyth's character, attainments and record make him one of the most brilliant officers of the Army. He has just conducted to a successful issue one of the most desperate fights in which the Army has taken part since the war—a fight which was pushed by him to the bitter end and which completely wiped up the enemy. Having accomplished this feat, instead of being rewarded, he is humiliated, and that apparently on the eve of another desperate battle. What is incomprehensible is that no reason is given for relieving him, and this officer is left at the mercy of the suggestions of the newspaper reporters, who laugh when they are told how dear is his honor to an officer.

It has been often said that in fighting Indians, the only way to obtain glory is to get thoroughly whipped. The Custer disaster and the Thornburg disaster made heroes of those who survived. But an engagement in which the troops are victorious, though at a considerable loss, receives little mention, no matter how wise the dispositions of the commander were. The officers and men at Wounded Knee did their duty well; it is this to be the only reward for their fidelity, the only notice taken of their bravery?

A bloody Indian war threatens unless the troops are successful. Murder and assassination will sweep away hundreds of peaceful settlers. The country needs the best efforts of its soldiers to avert a terrible calamity. Are our men, when on the battlefield, to have the feeling that they are so far unsupported, that even a victory may bring nothing but censure?

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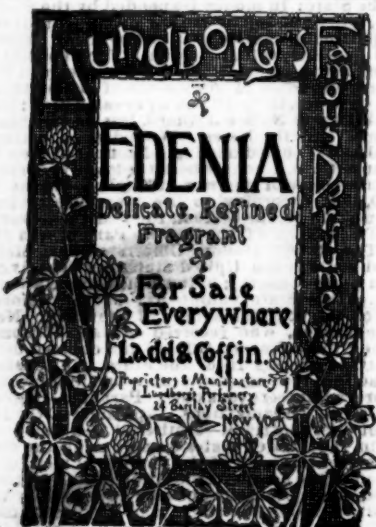
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Condensed Statement, June 30, 1890:

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED.....	\$2,000,000.00
PAID IN (CASH).....	1,000,000.00
SURPLUS AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS.....	306,716.83
ASSETS.....	11,168,685.04

The well-known firm of accountants, Barrow, Wade, Guthrie & Co., of London, Manchester and New York, upon auditing the accounts of the Company as published June 30th, 1890, appended thereto the following certificate:

Having examined the books of the Equitable Mortgage Company, we hereby certify that the foregoing accounts and statement are in conformity therewith, and we believe that the accounts fully and fairly represent the position of the Company as on the 30th June, 1890.

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ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL

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ARMYNAVY.

MANNING OUR NAVY.

REAR-ADMIRAL S. B. LUCE, U. S. N., discusses in the *North American Review* for January the subject of manning our ships of war. He describes the English system, and shows how it was that they abandoned thirty years ago the method we still follow of depending for seamen on short term enlistments by the nomads of the sea. We have a continuous service certificate, but the holder does not bind himself for a long term of service, and we have a seaman-gunner who is not a gunner. The English seaman gunners, so highly prized in that service, are blue jackets trained on board gunnery ships in the use of heavy guns and arms of precision. They are seamen who become expert gunners; hence the name. We educate ours on shore, in machine shops, as machinists, gunsmiths, and electricians, so that at the expiration of their short term of enlistment they can, and do, go into civil life where they readily secure places giving them more pay per week than they can earn in the Navy in a month.

It is this condition of things, as we understand it, that Mr. Fullam seeks to remedy by the changes he proposes, and as the admiral and the lieutenant come together in their recognition of the necessity, a full discussion of methods will no doubt result in some satisfactory conclusion. Admiral Luce tell us that "the training service has disclosed the fact that there are plenty of boys in this country who gladly enter the Navy, and who, under judicious management, are willing to stay in it; and there is overwhelming testimony to the superior quality of the young seamen who have re-entered the Navy after serving out an honorable apprenticeship."

Perhaps these recent suggestions as to how they are to be made content in the Navy may not be without their value. The criticisms of Commander Silas W. Terry upon them seem to apply rather to the past than to the future of our Navy. All are agreed that some change is needed in view of the development of the Navy upon new lines. It would appear therefore that those sustaining the views presented in the paper read before the Naval Institute and those criticising it are not so far apart.

They deal with distinctly different epochs in naval development. One consider chiefly the period between 1776 and 1880—the age of boarding pikes, smoothbores and topsails. The others occupy themselves with the period since 1880, and anticipate the future, recognising the fact that the

boarding pike has been replaced by the magazine rifle, the smoothbore by the breech-loader, the topsail by twin screws, and that the introduction of rapid firing ordnance, dynamite guns, torpedoes and high explosives calls for a change in the training and habits of the man-of-war's man.

The present Assistant Secretary of the Navy, J. R. Soley, in his "Blockade and the Cruisers," says on page 282: "As to the personnel, it is useless to deny the fact that the list was heavily weighted by the old officers at the head, who had reached their positions, not because of merit, but because of the date when they happened to enter the Service; that the middle of the list was suffering from long stagnation and from the absence of any inducement to effort; and finally, that the young men who were to bear the brunt of the work were altogether too few for the needs of the Service." Speaking of the organization in 1861, we find him saying, page 283, "It was about as unfitted for the conduct of a war as it was possible to be."

In 1861 the enemy had no navy. There had been no violent revolution in the weapons of war requiring changes in training and methods, and yet the navy was "unfitted for the conduct of war" against a defenseless foe. In 1890 the same identical "organization" that made the navy "unfitted for the conduct of war" in 1861 still exists. Thirty years has brought no change whatever. Our next enemy may have a navy. Will the methods that failed in 1861 bring success in the future?

As to the personnel, the "middle of the list" is now suffering somewhat from "long stagnation," and the "young men" are being beautifully prepared for the stagnation period ahead of them.

No doubt a criticism of existing things in 1860 and a proposition to improve its condition would have been deplored as tending to "create doubt and distrust in the people as to the efficiency of the Service in general." This calamity was avoided, and the Service was accordingly as "unfitted for the conduct of a war as it was possible to be." The same choice of calamities is still afforded. It is possible that criticism before war comes and "inducements to effort" in time of peace may prevent the necessity for post-mortem sorrow.

The discontent of our Naval Lieutenants with their condition has its counterpart in the British service, and indicates that the changes in naval vessels require some re-adjustments that cannot be promoted by too rigid an insistence upon precedent. When we can find a precedent for one of our 10,000 to 14,000 tons sailless battleships it will be time enough to urge the rigid rule of adherence to tradition. Our contemporary, the London Army and Navy Gazette, reports that the Lieutenants of the Royal Navy are embittered and crushed by continued injustice and hard, unrequited service. The work demanded of them during peace and in harbor is not only ridiculous and derogatory, but eminently unfitted to make them ready for the demands of war. "Every Lieutenant," it says, "should have his own particular work according to his aptitude or qualification—something that will give him a direct interest and responsibility in the efficiency and smartness of his men—something beyond simply inspecting their kits and seeing that their collars are the right depth or their hats of the uniform pattern. Why should not one undertake to exercise with heavy guns, another rifle-drill and shooting, another seamanship and physical drill, another 'intelligence' or signals, and so on—some work to which he can especially devote his time and energy? Division of labor of this kind would conduce towards what should be the grand aim and object of every officer—viz., the greatest possible efficiency with the least possible friction. Until some such system is organized the present deep dissatisfaction will continue, to the great detriment of the service."

The Board of Officers of the Marine Corps, Colonel Heywood president, appointed to inquire into the subject of a modification of uniforms for the Marine Corps, is making a tour of inspection of the Army Clothing Depot in Philadelphia, and private establishments where military tailoring is done. They are considering every feature of the subject, from the manufacture of material to the making and wearing of the clothing.

THE Adjutant General's Office is handicapped to some extent in its efforts to make promotions promptly under the new law in consequence of the Indian campaign, which prevents the examination of certain officers whose cases must be heard from before they as well as others already examined, can be heard from. A number of cases are also hung up on account of the proceedings in several instances being returned to boards for further consideration as to the physical condition of the candidates. An examination of the proceedings in certain cases has convinced the Department that the boards convened were inclined to be a little too liberal in their diagnosis of the physical condition of certain candidates who, seemingly, were glad to be found permanently incapacitated for the purpose of being retired with the next highest grade. Careful scrutiny will be given to present recommendations and in future such instructions will be given retiring boards as will, if obeyed, prevent the retirement of any one who is not known to be permanently disabled beyond every reasonable doubt. Of the 70 odd officers whose examination papers have been received, eleven were recommended for retirement on account of permanent disability. Of these, the proceedings in five cases have been returned to the boards for a more thorough examination of the candidate's physical condition: four have been retired and two will be as soon as vacancies occur above them. Another batch of nominations, embracing those who have passed the required examination and whose promotions are not interrupted by the delay in examination of others, will be sent to the Senate this week. As an illustration of the number of vacancies that have occurred since the promotion law went into effect, it may be stated that the first lot of 20 3d lieutenants ordered up for examination have vacancies awaiting them, thus making it necessary to examine another set of 20 within a short time instead of waiting until next fall.

THE urgent demand by State colleges for the detail of Army officers as instructors in military sciences and tactics can now be met to a larger extent than formerly, as the bill increasing the number of such details from 50 to 75 has finally passed both houses, and only requires the signature of the President to become a law. The following is the text of the bill as finally passed:

That section 1,225, Rev. Stat., concerning details of officers of the Army and Navy to educational institutions, be, and the same is hereby amended so as to permit the President to detail, under the provisions of said act, not to exceed 75 officers of the Army of the U. S.; and the maximum number of officers of the Army and Navy to be detailed at any one time under the provisions of the act passed September 26, 1888, amending said section 1,225, Rev. Stat., is hereby increased to 85; *Provided*, That no officer shall be detailed to or maintained at any of the educational institutions mentioned in said act where instruction and drill in military tactics is not given; *Provided further*, That nothing in this act shall be so construed as to prevent the detail of officers of the Engineer Corps of the Navy as professors in scientific schools or colleges as now provided by Act of Congress approved February 26, 1879, entitled "An act to promote a knowledge of steam engineering and iron ship-building among the students of scientific schools or colleges in the United States."

THE experience of Colonel Forsyth has been a mortifying one for a gallant officer of such an admirable record, but he may congratulate himself that it has given opportunity for him to learn how many friends he has, and how high he stands in their regard. The letter of a correspondent concerning his case, which appears elsewhere, will meet with a hearty response. It is impossible to speak critically concerning a matter about which so little is known, but in any event all will agree that Colonel Forsyth is an officer who is entitled to the highest consideration.

THE *Saturday Review* caustically, as well as most truthfully, says: "All Admiralties and War Offices are to-day suffering from a disease for which no adequate name has yet been invented. It takes the form of a canine appetite for mechanical devices of every kind. Its works are ships which cannot bear their own engines, guns which cannot bear their own weight, and when fired knock their platforms to pieces, powder which rips the inside out of guns, and cobwebs of electric wires which are as ill to handle as a patient suffering from rheumatic fever. All the military world has taken to considering its weapons in the abstract, and not in their connection

with the very concrete Tom Bowline and Thomas Atkins, who must handle them, and the places in which they must be used."

AN English army officer now visiting this country is quoted by the New York Sun as saying: "England will be slow to change the uniforms of her army. It's all very well to say the lace and buttons and such things are unnecessary. So they are, from a strictly business point of view, but not from the view point of policy. You Americans don't get your Army, or do anything for it that you're not obliged to. Your soldiers draw the best of pay, yet they are continually deserting. Our soldiers make sixpence or so a day, and we have few desertions. Uniform has a good deal to do with it, for it brings men into the service and keeps them in; it makes them self-satisfied; it makes others satisfied with them, and it adds to the spirit of the corps."

COLONEL WILSON, Superintendent of the Military Academy, has protested against an inquiry by the Inspector-General into the scientific and military operations of the Academy, has been sustained in this by General Schofield, and Colonel Hughes has disclaimed any intention of making such an inquiry. The visit of Colonel McKeever to West Point is not intended for inspection, but simply to inquire into certain questions that have arisen as to the assignment of quarters. It is no indication of a change of purpose concerning inspections.

COLONEL THOMAS M. ANDERSON, 14th U. S. Inf., is nearing the completion of an interesting history of Vancouver Barracks. As that post was the base of operations of all the Indian wars in the Northwest since 1849, the monograph will doubtless prove of interest to Army readers. Colonel Anderson will be pleased to receive contributions of facts from any who have served at Vancouver Barracks in the days of long ago, also any information as to the service of those who have died there, for use if in the line of the narrative.

We are glad to observe the enterprising spirit shown by our able Southern contemporary, the New Orleans *Picayune*, in undertaking to publish the monthly Pilot Charts issued by the Hydrographic Office. The *Picayune* began their publication with the January, 1891, chart, which appears in its issue of Jan. 3. It is the only paper south of New York that publishes the charts.

AN officer of the Army, in a letter to the Editor of the JOURNAL, says: "The able and timely editorials in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL during the twenty odd years that I have been glad to receive the paper, have, in my opinion, made the JOURNAL the only paper wedded to the best interests of the Army, and the best exponent of its welfare."

COLONEL FLOYD CLARKSON, Commanding the Department of New York, G. A. R., has made a stirring appeal to the members of that order to aid to their utmost the efforts of the Grant Monument Association to complete the memorial of General Grant, now being erected at Riverside Park.

THE old-fashioned brick structure at Richmond, Va., known during the war as the Confederate White House, is to be used in future for the preservation of Confederate relics.

LIEUT. CASEY was the victim of a cowardly murder. Gen. Miles reports that he was out with his scouts watching the hostile camp, and with one Cheyenne met two Indians, an Ogallala and a Brule. The Ogallala warned Lieut. Casey that the Brules were bad, and would shoot. As Lieut. Casey turned to go away, the Brule fired, striking him in the back of the head and killing him instantly. Secretary Proctor said: "I do not know when I have heard anything that has shocked me more than the news of Lieut. Casey's death. He was here in the spring, and I grew very fond of him; he seemed so bright, energetic and enthusiastic, and he had such excellent plans and ideas about the Indian troubles. I regarded him as one of the most promising men in the service. His body will be sent East for burial in Rhode Island." A newspaper dispatch from Pine Ridge says: "The report of Lieut. Casey's death caused a tremendous sensation among the officers. Gen. Miles, who was an ardent admirer of the dashing lieutenant, paced up and down his room, only stopping now and then to give expression to his anger, which was plainly bitter and lasting."

GENERALS ARNOT and Comstock, and Colonel Gillespie, of the Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., met at the Army Building, New York City, on Thursday, to consider the plan of the North River Bridge Company to throw a single span bridge from Jersey City to 84d street, New York City.

FIFTY-FIRST CONGRESS—SECOND SESSION.

The Senate Naval Committee has made a favorable report on the bill previously passed by the House to promote Aest. Engr. Julius A. Kaiser to the grade of P. A. engineer on the retired list.

The House Committee on Military Affairs, under the able leadership of Gen. Cutcheon, is keeping up its reputation for industry, notwithstanding the slim prospects for final action on work performed by committees at this late stage of the session. At the meeting this week a favorable report was made on the McAdoo resolution calling on the Secretaries of War and Interior for the circumstances attending the killing of Sitting Bull, and on the Senate bill reviving the grade of lieutenant-general. An amendment was made to this bill stipulating that the office should expire with the proposed incumbent, thus making it conform to the House bill previously reported. It was also decided to report an amendment to the House bill for the relief of the retired list, now on the calendar, reducing the limited retired list to 350 after the transfer of those who have reached 64 years to the unlimited list, is proposed.

The House Naval Committee held a meeting on Tuesday to consider the recommendation of the Secretary of the Navy for an appropriation of \$294,487 for the equipment of the new Naval Observatory. On Thursday the Chief of the Bureau of Equipment and the Superintendent of the Observatory were heard by the Committee on the same subject. The Committee will probably recommend an amendment to the Naval Appropriation bill to cover the amount asked for.

The Secretary of the Navy has submitted an estimate to Congress for five additional clerks for his office with a statement showing that there are 30 per cent. fewer clerks at the present time than there were in 1888 to do an amount of work which is about 30 per cent. greater.

The bill for the retirement of mates in the Navy, which was practically defeated some weeks ago, but temporarily laid aside because of a lack of a quorum, was formally rejected by the House on Jan. 5 by a vote of 101 to 88.

The House bill 9601, to issue certificates of honorable service to contract surgeons who served during the late war, and the bills for the issue of guns to the Michigan Military Academy and District of Columbia High School, were passed by the House on Jan. 7.

The Senate Military Committee did not hold a meeting this week and consequently a number of Army nominations which have been pending for some time will have to go over for a week longer. The list that was sent on Feb. 7, as will appear under the proper head, was confirmed the following day without being referred to the committee. Action on the Signal Corps nominations is delayed on account of representation made to the committee that the appointments were not made strictly in accordance with the recommendation of the board. It is rumored that Lieut. Finley is the moving spirit in the opposition. The nominations of 1st Lieut. James C. Ord, 25th Inf., to be captain, and of 2d Lieut. Ord, recently promoted from the ranks, are meeting with some opposition, the former from the colonel of his regiment who claims that he is physically disqualified. Action in his case has therefore been suspended until the War Department can be heard from. The case of the junior Ord is "hung up" in consequence of the protest of Col. Lozelle against appointments from the ranks through favoritism.

FROM PINE RIDGE, JAN. 3.

Gen. Miles telegraphed:

PINE RIDGE, S. D., Jan. 3.

Col. Forsyth reports under date of 2d inst., the following casualties in skirmish with hostiles on White Clay Creek, S. D., near this agency, on Dec. 30:

Killed—Private Domin M. Trancescheth, Troop G, 7th Cavalry.

Wounded—1st Lieutenant J. D. Mann, 7th Cavalry; Privates M. C. Hillock and Wm. S. Kilpatrick, Troop B, 7th Cavalry; Private Peter Clausen, Troop C; Private William Kern, Troop D; Farrier Richard J. Nolan, Troop I, and 1st Sergeant Theo. Raynor, Troop K, 7th Cavalry.

The names of most of these were published last week.

LATE ARMY ORDERS.

Capt. Joseph H. Hurst, 12th Infantry, will report without delay to Maj. Gen. Miles for duty at Pine Ridge. Capt. Gilbert E. Overton, 6th Cavalry, having been found incapacitated for active service, is granted sick leave until further orders.

WEST POINT, N. Y.

Cadet appointments to West Point have been issued during the past week to the following-named persons:

Frank C. Remick (Alt.), Medford, 6th Dist., Mass.
Robert O. Mauldin, Bloomfield, 14th Dist., Mo.
Samuel Dennis (Alt.), Cape Garden City, 14th Dist., Mo.
Blount L. Shepherd (Alt.), Houston, 1st Dist., Tex.
Arthur Wente, Kenett, 4th Dist., Iowa.
Ole J. Hallingby (Alt.), Osage, 4th Dist., Iowa.
Marshall A. Mott, Union City, 9th Dist., Tenn.
Henry C. Bonnycastle (Alt.), Louisville, 5th Dist., Ky.
Thales L. Ames, Waubeck, 8th Dist., Wis.
John W. Macaulay (Alt.), Menominee, 8th Dist., Wis.
Curtis S. Price, Abingdon, 10th Dist., Ill.
Chas. D. Clarkson (Alt.), Peoria, 10th Dist., Ill.

Generals O. O. Howard, Wager Swayne and Daniel Butterfield, were among the speakers at the dinner of the first panel of Sheriff's Jury on Thursday evening last.

The following Army officers registered at the War Department this week: Lt. Col. H. B. Burnham, retired; 2d Lieut. S. E. Smiley, 8th Inf.; 2d Lieut. E. P. Lawton, 13th Inf.; Lt. Col. J. J. Upham, 54 Cav.; 2d Lieut. Francis R. Shunk, Engrs.; 1st Lieut. M. M. Macomb, 4th Art.; Capt. S. S. Leach, Engrs.; Capt. Morris C. Foote, 9th Inf.; Col. C. B. Comstock, Engrs.; Gen. C. Sutherland, surgeon-general, U. S. Army.

Fifty members of the Engineers' Club gave a dinner in honor of C. Engr. Charles H. Loring, ex-engineer-in-chief of the United States Navy, Wednesday night, at the clubhouse, No. 10 West 29th street. The other guests were E. in-Chief Melville, Theodore R. Glover, of Milton, Mass., and Sam'l Little, of Roxbury, Mass. Among the speakers was W. H. Jaques, late of the Navy.

LIBERALITY IN LIFE INSURANCE.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

THE experience of Capt. Jackson, of the 7th U. S. Cav., concerning the status of his life insurance, while on duty in the present Indian campaign, as detailed in the JOURNAL of the 27th inst., must prove an awakening to many officers, who have purchased their policies of any solicitor that happened to come along, without carefully inspecting the provisions of their policies for such a contingency as has fallen to Capt. Jackson, and one which is liable to come to any officer of the Army. The spirit shown by the Mutual Life in this case is commendable indeed, and is worthy of that grand old company. To-day the contracts of several first-class companies insure officers of the Service, especially covering just such service as Capt. Jackson has been called upon to perform, and that, too, without extra compensation.

In response to a letter of inquiry sent to me as General Agent of the Penn Mutual Life Insurance Co., at Cleveland, O., by an officer ordered to the scene of hostilities in the Bad Lands, I replied that he needed no permit whatsoever for the performance of the duty he was to go upon, as it was permitted him by the terms of his contract, and all he needed to do to satisfy himself of that fact was to read his policy, which specifically covered this service.

I hope the correspondence of Capt. Jackson with two of our leading life companies will serve to show our Army officers that all policies of life insurance are not alike, that some insure and some do not in such contingencies as the one which confronts those on duty in the campaign now on in the Dakotas, and may teach them to be particular when buying their insurance to carefully inspect the provisions of the contract, as it concerns gentlemen engaged in the profession of arms.

F. A. KENDALL, Captain, U. S. A. (retired),
Genl. Agt. Penn Mut. Life Ins. Co., Cleveland, O.,
CLEVELAND, O., Dec. 31, 1890.

THE SOCIETY OF 1812.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

IN your issue of January 8 Mr. O. W. McDowell, of Newark, N. J., makes inquiry if there is a Society of the War of 1812? There is such a society in the city of Philadelphia, composed of some three to four hundred members. This society was, I believe, organized about the year 1857, July 4. The constitution was amended July 4, 1860, to admit to membership "the sons, or in default of sons, the grandsons of those who served their country in the war of 1812 and they shall be entitled to all the rights and privileges and benefits that their sires enjoyed." There is a president, eight vice presidents, a corresponding, a recording and assistant recording secretary, and a treasurer, and an "executive committee" of seven members. Society meets on the 4th of July, the 8th of January and the 22d of February. The present secretary is Mr. Peter S. Hay, whose address is No. 4542 Rubicon street, Germantown, Philadelphia, Pa. This society is well worth the attention of descendants of the war of 1812.

F. A. ROE, Rear Admiral, U. S. N.

SUMMARY COURT RECORD.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

GENERAL ORDERS, A. G. O., giving the form for record, is based on good sense, all of which General Schofield has. Some smart "alecks" of Judge Advocates got out at once long-winded documents showing what should be done; long orders to be published making it worse than before—making the adjutant and his office the constant recorder of these courts—which was anything but summary and an impossible matter in the field. Gen. Schofield says no orders are to be issued, and no other record kept than the book, extracts from which are to be forwarded to company commanders. Good-bye to Mr. Judge-Advocate's business, and the Lord be praised, as well as Gen. Schofield. The Army got along years ago with one Judge-Advocate, and now is the time, by legislation, to rid the Army of a useless corps, whose sole occupation is to make points over small matters. COMMON SENSE.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

RECITATIONS IN TACTICS.

PAR. 158½, A. R., as published in G. O. 19, of 1889, states that "recitations in tactics" for non-commissioned officers will be regarded as "strictly military duty," and the "hours devoted to rest and recreation" must not be interfered with. Please give your interpretation of so much of the above-mentioned paragraph as to what "hours" are "military" and what "hours" belong to the N. C. O. The military duties of the day usually begin about 7 A. M. and end at 4 P. M., with retirement roll call at sunset. Does the "responsibility" of the captain include fixing the hour of recitation? F. W.

The Century for January contains an interesting variety of California, such as would delight the heart of a forty-niner, and is of interest to all. Mr. F. Hopkinson Smith, artist, contractor, author, continues his story of "Col. Carter of Cartersville." We have a description of the Lower James, with pictures of Brandon and other localities, an account of Morgan's Rough Riders by Basil W. Duke, Orlando B. Wilcox and Thomas W. Hines, and a variety of other articles, including the first instalment of the interesting and historically valuable memoirs of Talleyrand.

MAJOR FRANK H. LARNED, U. S. A., retired, a veteran of the Mexican War, died at Baltimore, January 8. He was a son of the late Paymaster-General B. F. Larned, U. S. A., was appointed a 2d lieutenant of infantry in March, 1847, and a 2d lieutenant of volunteers in the following April. In 1848 he was transferred to the 1st Artillery, attained the grade of major in January, 1867, and was retired in February of that year on account of disability incurred in the line of duty.

A PLEA FOR THE CAVALRY.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

WITHOUT discussing the propriety of increasing the Army to 30,000 men, it is difficult to see what effect such an increase would have on the efficiency of the Army, particularly in the case in question—an Indian war. Under the proposed schedule of apportionment of the 30,000 men, the cavalry loses 1,920 and the infantry 500. That is, the cavalry loses about 25 per cent. of its effective strength.

If the efficiency of the Army for present needs is the question, it would be far better to leave it at 25,000 and restore to the cavalry the organization contemplated by law and which existed a few months ago.

Each cavalry regiment has been reduced from 12 to 10 troops, and each troop from 60 men to 60. This loss, it must be noted, is in the actual effective strength, and it must be further increased by about 200 or 300 men absent in accordance with the provisions of the new law to prevent desertion.

In and around Pine Ridge are now five regiments of cavalry. They have suffered a loss of about 1,000 men, men who, unquestionably, are more needed there than at some infantry post in the East garrisoned by artillery (so called). Doubtless it is pleasanter for the artillery officers to play at soldiering with batteries of 60 men (less desertions) than if they were 30 (less desertions). Yet no one can deny that these men would be better employed, and add more to the efficiency of the Army, as cavalrymen in the field, than as artillerymen gathering the autumn leaves as they fall on the parade or shovelling snow from the walks.

Again, if the cavalry had been left at its former strength, the whole 6th Cavalry might have remained in New Mexico, where at any time they may be needed, the Government have saved the expense of the move, and the four remaining regiments have put 300 more men in the field than are now there with five regiments.

Let Congress increase the army to 30,000 men, but above all, let it see that its laws are enforced, and also that the cavalry receives its share of the increase instead of being cut down for the benefit of the artillery. In the meantime the cavalry, with diminished numbers, goes on to its increased work, standing ready as of old to take all the hard knocks.

"DAKOTA."

REVENUE MARINE.

JAN. 6.—2d Lieut. J. N. Omiran, to temporary duty on the Corwin.

A new list of officers and vessels of the Revenue Marine Service corrected up to Jan. 1, 1891, has been compiled and sent to the printer. It will be ready for distribution within a fortnight.

Names and Stations of Revenue Cutters.

Alert, Lieut. W. A. Felling, Elizabeth City, N. C.
Bear, Capt. M. A. Healy, arrived at San Francisco, Nov. 30.
Bibb, Capt. Frank Barr, comdg., Ordesburg, N. Y.
Boudwell, Capt. J. G. Mitchell, comdg., Savannah, Ga.
Chase, Capt. D. B. Hodgson, New Bedford, Mass., out of commission.
Colfax, Capt. E. L. Deane, comdg., Wilmington, N. C.
Corwin, Capt. C. L. Hooper, Ft. Townsend, Wash., temp'y
Crawford, Capt. J. G. Baker, Baltimore, Md.
Coze, Lieut. John Brann, comdg., Philadelphia, Pa.
Chandler, 1st Lieut. H. D. Smith, comdg., New York.
Dallas, Capt. J. H. Purker, comdg., Portland, Me.
Dexter, Capt. M. L. Phillips, comdg., Newport, R. I.
Dir, Capt. L. M. Keene, comdg., Galveston, Texas.
Discover, Engineer Philip Little, Savannah, Ga.
Ewing, out of commission, Baltimore, Md.
Fessenden, Capt. J. E. Moore, comdg., Detroit, Mich.
Forward, Capt. D. F. Tozier, comdg., Mobile, Ala.
Gallatin, Capt. E. G. Garrison, comdg., Boston, Mass.
Grant, Capt. L. N. Stodder, comdg., New York.
Guthrie, Lt. Robt. Barstow, comdg., Baltimore, Md.
Hamilton, Capt. H. T. Blake, comdg., Norfolk, Va., during winter months.
Hamlin, 1st Lt. J. H. Rogers, comdg., Boston, Mass.
Hartley, 1st Lt. Frank Tuttle, comdg., San Francisco, Cal.
Johnson, Capt. A. B. Davis, comdg., Milwaukee, Wis.
McLane, Capt. Thos. S. Smyth, comdg., Key West, Fla.
Manhattan, Capt. J. W. Congdon, comdg., New York, in charge anchorage of vessels, N. Y. Harbor.
Morrill, 1st Lieut. W. S. Baldwin, comdg., Charleston, S. C.
Penrose, 1st Asst. Eng. H. C. Whitworth, comdg., Pensacola, Fla.
Perry, Capt. J. H. Henriques, comdg., Erie, Pa.
Rush, Capt. W. C. Coulson, comdg., San Francisco, Cal.
Smith, Lt. W. D. Roach, comdg., New Orleans, La.
Seward, Capt. J. A. Stamm, comdg., Shieldsborough, Miss.
P. O. address: Bay St. Louis, Miss.
Seach, 2d Asst. Eng. Willis Padrick, in charge, Balt., Md.
Vanderbilt, 1st Lieut. C. F. Shoemaker, in charge, Centre, Mo.
Moriches, L. I.
Woodbury, Capt. A. A. Fengar, comdg., Eastport, Me.
Wolcott, Capt. Russell Glover, comdg., Pt. Townsend, W. T.
Washington, Lieut. A. D. Littlefield, comdg., New York.

RELICS OF THE CONFEDERACY.

A STORM of indignation has been aroused among the ex-Confederate officers of the cruiser Sumter at the sale of the Sumter's muster roll to the Libby Prison Museum in Chicago. It was presented to Mr. Charles Herbst, librarian at Macon, Ga., by Mr. Myers, paymaster of the Sumter, who desired that the muster roll should be preserved in a Southern library. Last summer, it appears, Librarian Herbst disposed of the roll to the museum people and pocketed the proceeds.

INTEREST IN THE SOLDIER'S RETAINED PAY.

IN the matter of the proper construction of Section 1 of the Act of June 16, 1890, in regard to the payment of interest on retained pay of soldier, the Second Comptroller holds: That the sums retained under Sections 1281 and 1282, R. S., can be treated as deposits upon which interest shall be paid (as provided in the act) in those cases only where it appears that the pay has been retained since July 1, 1890, and where the soldier has remained in the Service for a period of six months subsequent to the end of the year in which the deposit accrued. Regarding the period for which interest shall be "flowed on the deposits of retained pay made after July 1, 1890, that must depend upon the length of time the soldier remains in the Service; but it is considered clear that no interest can be paid on deposits of this character that accrue within six months of the date of the soldier's discharge.

HOSPITAL STEWARD JAMES SMITH, now on duty at the U. S. Soldiers' Home, Washington, D. C., has passed his examination and been recommended for re-enlistment in the Hospital Corps.

RECENT DEATHS.

THE Army is again called upon to mourn the death, at the hands of hostile Indians, of one of its most valued officers, 1st Lieut. Edward W. Casey, 22d U. S. Infantry, in command of Indian scouts. He was with Gen. Brooke's command at Wounded Knee Creek, S. D., and the despatches say: "He went too near the hostile camp, where he was fired on and shot through the head. His body has been recovered." Lieut. Casey was the youngest son of the late Gen. Silas Casey, U. S. A., and a younger brother of Brig.-Gen. Thomas L. Casey, Chief of Engineers, U. S. A., and of Capt. Silas Casey, U. S. N. He was born in California, was appointed to the Military Academy from Louisiana in 1869 and was graduated in 1873, promoted to the 22d Infantry, and in 1880 attained the grade of 1st lieutenant. He was adjutant of his regiment from September, 1884, to January, 1887, and in that position and many others displayed fine ability. He was a brother-in-law of the late Col. Lewis C. Hunt and Col. Robert N. Scott, of the Army, and by numerous ties of kindred and friendship was associated with the Army, to which his death is a most serious loss. Such is the price we pay for Indian wars.

BREVET MAJOR JAMES T. MCGINNISS, Captain U. S. A., retired, who died January 3, 1891, at Washington, D. C., served gallantly during the war as an enlisted man and officer of Ohio Volunteers, and in February, 1866, was appointed 2d Lieutenant of the 13th U. S. Infantry. He attained the grade of captain in 1871, and was retired March 26, 1879, for disability arising from wounds received in the line of duty. For his gallantry at Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge and Dallas he received the brevets of major of volunteers and captain and major in the Regular Army.

LIEUTENANT COLVILLE M. PETIT, 8th U. S. Inf., who died Dec. 30, at Fort Robinson, Neb., was a native of New York, entered the Military Academy in 1882, was graduated in 1886, and promoted 2d lieutenant of the 8th Infantry. He was looked upon as a good duty officer.

MRS. ANNA TALBOT GHERARDI, wife of Rear Admiral Gherardi, U. S. N., died on Sunday, Jan. 4, at the St. George Hotel, Brooklyn. She had been an invalid for nearly three years, but the immediate cause of death was pneumonia, the result of a heavy cold. She went as a child with her father, Dr. Walter M. Rockwell, to San Francisco. Rear Admiral Gherardi made her acquaintance while in command of the receiving ship *Independence*, at the Mare Island Navy Yard, and they were married about 18 years ago. She leaves two sons. Admiral Gherardi was to have sailed, Jan. 4, in his flagship, the *Philadelphia*, for the South Atlantic, but his wife's serious illness delayed his departure, and he, with his mother, sister and children, were present at her bedside at the end. The funeral services took place, Jan. 6, in St. Anne's Church on the Heights, and the body was taken to Annapolis for burial. The funeral took place Jan. 7 in the Naval Cemetery at Annapolis, Md. Chaplain Clark, of the Naval Academy, officiated. Eight sailors acted as coveil bearers. The honorary pallbearers were Comdr. Glass, Pay Inspector Caswell, Lieut. Reeder and Lieut.-Comdr. Knox, Commodore Ramsay, Lieuts. Cowles, Paul and Hutches. Rear Admiral Gherardi, his two sons, Miss Rockwell, sister of the deceased; Gherardi Davis and many others were present.

LAST week we briefly referred to the sad death, Dec. 31, of Mrs. Carnahan, wife of Lieut. Carnahan, 12th U. S. Infantry. A *Pierre* despatch says: "They were crossing the Missouri River on the ice between Fort Sully and Fort Bennett. Lieut. Carnahan and others had crossed just before the lady in a heavy ambulance. When the ambulance containing Mrs. Carnahan followed, and it reached the centre of the river the ice began to give way. Before Lieut. Carnahan could reach her the entire equipage was under the ice. As Mrs. Carnahan was looked in and heavily bundled, the weather being cold, it was impossible for her to get out, and before assistance could be had to raise the vehicle she was dead. The driver was lost in the fall." The remains were interred in the post cemetery at Fort Bennett.

FUNERAL services over the remains of the late Capt. George D. Wallace, 7th Cavalry, were held at Yorkville, S. C., Jan. 7. A portion of the State troops rendered soldierly aid in the ceremonies. All business was suspended and almost the entire community joined in the funeral procession. The flag of Capt. Wallace's troop, in which the body had been wrapped when taken from the field, and which had draped the coffin during the coming to Yorkville, was placed in charge of Gen. E. M. Law by the family of the deceased officer to be presented to the Jenkin's Rifles. Capt. Wallace was a son of the Hon. A. S. Wallace, member of Congress from South Carolina, and not a son of the late Col. Geo. W. Wallace, U. S. A., as stated.

1st LIEUTENANT THADDEUS H. CAPRON, U. S. A., retired, who died, Dec. 24, at Sharon Hill, Pa., served with credit and efficiency during the war, being at its close a major and quartermaster of volunteers. In 1867 he was appointed 2d lieutenant, 9th U. S. Infantry, promoted 1st lieutenant in 1871, and was retired in 1887 for disability incurred in the line of duty.

CARPENTER S. N. WHITEHOUSE, U. S. N., a veteran and faithful warrant officer, whose service commenced in July, 1811, died Jan. 2, 1891, at his home in Brooklyn, N. Y. He was a brother-in-law of Naval Constructor John B. Hoover.

OUR report of last week of the sudden death from heart disease of Capt. William Mills, 2d U. S. Inf., was taken from the first press despatch, which gave Omaha as the place of death. Later advices, however, are that he died in his tent at the camp near Pine Ridge Agency, Neb., he being with his regiment at the front at the time of the sad occurrence. Capt. and Brevet Lieut. Col. Falck says in a letter to us: "Capt. Mills was found dead in his tent of rheumatism of the heart, and the immediate cause of death was the terrible exposure to which he had been subjected, and especially so on the very night preceding his death. In my opinion his life was just as much a sacrifice to duty as that of the brave Capt. Wallace and the other gallant fellows who fell victims to the treachery of the Indians. Capt. Mills was a man of sterling character, gentle of disposition, modest and upright, and strictly honorable in all his relations with men; he made many warm and steadfast friends, who deeply regret his untimely death and in so poor a cause. The captain leaves a heart-broken wife and two young children, for whose sake, if for nothing else, the record should be set right."

MASON SINCLAIR COOPER, son of Rear-Admiral Cooper, U. S. N., who died in Brooklyn, Jan. 2, 1891, from erysipelas, joined the U. S. Navy as mate in 1864, being then about 17, was promoted acting ensign in 1865, and was honorably discharged in October, 1868. He then took service with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, and remained with it for fourteen years, commanding some of its best vessels. For two years he was an inspector of customs in Brooklyn. When the Haytian insurgents began to get the better of President Salomon he secured the services of the deceased and put him in command of his navy. In one engagement he was severely wounded, but he soon quelled the insurrection. He remained at the head of the Haytian Navy for six years, but when President Salomon was ousted he returned to this country.

BREVET BRIGADIER GENERAL ISAAC VAN DUZEN REEVE, colonel U. S. Army, retired, who died suddenly Dec. 31, at 26 East 67th street, New York City, was born in New York; entered West Point in 1831, was graduated in 1835, and appointed to the 4th Infantry. When the Mexican War broke out he was captain in the 8th Infantry and received the brevet of major for his gallantry at Contreras and Churubusco and of lieutenant colonel for Molino Del Rey. When the civil war broke out he was major of the 1st Infantry and was promoted lieutenant colonel of the 13th Infantry in 1862, and for his faithful and meritorious services during the war received the brevet of brigadier general. The remains were taken on Jan. 2 to Danville, N. Y., for interment.

CAPTAIN WILLIAM W. ROGERS, U. S. A., retired, who died, Dec. 14, at San Diego, Cal., served gallantly during the war as an enlisted officer of the Pennsylvania State troops, and in July, 1866, was appointed 1st lieutenant, 45th U. S. Infantry. In 1871 he was transferred to the 9th Infantry, promoted captain in 1879, and retired in 1889, for disability incurred in the line of duty. For bravery at Gettysburg he received the brevet of captain in the Regular Army, and for gallant conduct generally during the war the brevets of major and lieutenant-colonel of volunteers.

A WEST POINT correspondent, referring to the late Hopt. Steward Pollock, U. S. A., killed in action near Pine Ridge Agency, writes: "Likely his death occurred while rendering assistance to some of his wounded comrades, for Pollock was a man who could not see a fellow-being suffer without rendering what assistance was in his power. As a mark of the great esteem in which he was held at West Point, a solemn mass of requiem was held in the post chapel Jan. 5 in his memory by the Rev. Edward McGinley, of Highland Falls."

MR. G. N. MEAD, who died at his home in Brooklyn Dec. 13, 1890, was the father of the late G. L. Mead, Paymaster U. S. Navy, and uncle of the widow of the late Capt. J. S. King, U. S. A. Mr. Mead lived to the good old age of 81. He leaves a wife, son and brother, Mr. C. L. Mead, a real estate broker in Harlem, New York city.

MRS. BURNHAM, widow of Brevet Major Burnham, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., died at Charlestown, Mass., Dec. 30. Major Burnham, who served gallantly during the Civil War, died in 1877.

DOROTHY BRADBURY, daughter of Lieut. E. E. Bradbury, U. S. N., a child of four and a half years of age, died in Bradford, Mass., January 1.

MRS. FRANCES A. WALLER, mother of the wife of Col. John M. Wilson, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., died at West Point January 2.

MISS EMMA HARTT, daughter of the late Naval Constructor Edward Hartt, U. S. N., died Dec. 29 at Orange, N. J.

MRS. ZINN, wife of Lieut. George A. Zinn, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., died at Willets Point, N. Y. H., January 6.

JUDGE CHARLES DEVENS, of the Supreme Judicial Court, of Massachusetts, who died suddenly in Boston Jan. 7, had a brilliant war record. He went to the front as an officer of Massachusetts troops, was a brigadier-general in 1862, and commanded a brigade during the Peninsular campaign; was disabled by a wound at Fair Oaks, and was in the battles of Antietam and Fredericksburg. In the battle of Chancellorsville Gen. Devens commanded a division and was severely wounded. He returned to the field in the spring of 1864. He was brevetted major-general and in June, 1866, was mustered out at his own request. Returning to his law practice at Worcester, Gen. Devens was appointed to the Superior Court Bench in April, 1867, and was promoted to the Supreme Court Bench in 1873. He resigned in 1876 to become Attorney General in President Hayes's Cabinet. Four years later he returned to the Bench of his native State and has since continued to honor it. Judge Devens was commander-in-chief of the G. A. R. in 1874.

GENERAL FRANCIS ELIAS SPINNER, Treasurer of the United States during the Civil War, died at Jacksonville, Florida, Dec. 31. He was within a few days of 80 years of age. At Herkimer, in the "Twenties," he took a decided interest in military

affairs. Mr. Spinner raised the Lafayette Guards, was elected lieutenant, aided in organizing the 20th Regiment New York State Artillery, was elected to and held in succession all the intermediate grades up to the rank of major-general of the 3d Division of Artillery—an office which he resigned when, in 1834, he was elected sheriff of Herkimer County. But the title clung to him and became that by which he afterwards was known to all the country.

THE death is announced of Alexander W. Kinglake, whose important literary work, the "Invasion of the Crimea," has caused much controversy. He published the work by rather tardy instalments the first volume appearing in 1863, and the sixth in 1880. His strenuous defence of Lord Raglan, and his denunciation of Dr. Russell and the London Times are conspicuous features in his history of the war. The sale of the book was prohibited in France during the Empire.

COLONEL W. B. PAINE, one of the most distinguished engineers of the country, and to whom belongs a large share of the honor of building the Brooklyn Bridge, died Dec. 31 at Cleveland, Ohio. During the war he was chief of the Topographical and Engineering Department under General McClellan, and he then made an enviable record. He leaves a widow and one daughter.

THE Venetian Vice Admiral Vittorio Zambelli, who has just died, had a service of 83 years, being registered as a cadet in the Austrian Navy in 1807, when he was five years old, by his father who was a naval officer high in command. He joined the revolutionary party in 1848 and took a brilliant part of the War of Independence.

RANDOLPH COYLE, Esq., who died in Georgetown, D. C., January 4, was a son-in-law of the late Rear Admiral Radford, whom he survives less than a year.

MRS. ANNA M., wife of John Fountain, superintendent at Roach's shipyard, died a few days ago at Chester, Pa.

AT THE FRONT.

THIS has been a week of alarms and rumors from the seat of the Indian warfare, but with no engagements beyond slight skirmishes, which have cost at least one other valuable life, that of Lieut. E. W. Casey, commanding the Indian scouts, to whom we refer elsewhere. Poor Ned Casey. Alas! that his promising young life should be thus cut short. There are not Indians enough in Dakota to pay for the loss of such men as Wallace and Casey. The official dispatches made public this week show that President Harrison has given the heartiest support to General Miles from the first. On the 31st of October he directed the Secretary of War to institute a personal investigation into the Messiah craze, through the division or department commander, directing him to report with recommendations, and to have troops in the vicinity prepared to co-operate in the execution of any orders that might be adopted. Nov. 13 he again called the secretary's attention to the serious nature of the situation, saying:

You will see that the troops whose services will be in requisition in case of an outbreak are in a state of quick readiness to take and remain in the field, and that any movement is supported by a body of troops sufficiently large to be impressive, and in case of resistance, quickly and thoroughly efficient. I have directed the Secretary of the Interior to advise his agents to use their influence to separate the well-disposed from the ill-disposed Indians, and, while using their best endeavors to preserve discipline, to avoid an outbreak until the War Department had made its necessary preparations.

Dec. 1 the President directed the Secretary of the Interior to instruct the Indian agents to co-operate with the military and obey their orders "in all operations intended to suppress an outbreak." It is due to the President to further say that so far as the Indian difficulty may be supposed to have been in any way influenced by the removal of Agent McGillicuddy, it is Mr. Cleveland and not he who is responsible.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

CAMP CHEYENNE, S. DAK.

THE papers are full of recital of Big Foot's escape from Col. E. V. Sumner. Like many other things the papers publish, they are in error. Col. Sumner did take Big Foot and his band and some 30 Standing Rock Indians, followers of the dead Sitting Bull who had drifted toward us much as thistle down separated from its stalk drifts before the wind. It was a cold day, with promises of a colder night, when the command started back to camp, and Big Foot begged Col. Sumner's permission to stay in his camp during the night that his women and children might not suffer from cold, promising to come down the next day. Meanwhile a man hitherto trusted and respected went as a messenger the following day to Big Foot (he not having come in as promised) with a message from Col. Sumner to the effect that he was surprised at his evident lack of faith, and asking him to relieve him of the necessity of coming for him, as he certainly would if the sun reached its meridian and he did not appear.

What did this man do? He told Big Foot that Col. Sumner was "very mad, that he proposed the following day to come down and annihilate his whole band without word or parley." The poor Indian's utterance was pathetic: "We will join our people near Pine Ridge. God's providence may, perhaps, spare some of us; here we have but to face death." Col. Sumner, trusting in a man who had been recommended to him by the highest credentials, a man whose name has been associated with that of Gen. Crook (sponsor to any individuality) waited for results. Treachery with its beguiling finger pointed toward the star of trust and infidelity was working its wretched way.

Colonel Sumner is a man who needs no eulogium; his person speaks the man, and soars and dismembers in protest the soldier. If he has erred in judgment, perhaps most of us can stand side by side with him and plead guilty, but for purity of

thought, integrity of purpose and fidelity to his trust no man stands higher than Edwin V. Sumner. W. C. BARTLETT.

["And so say we all of us."—EDITOR JOURNAL.]

PINE RIDGE AGENCY.

Col. Henry's battalion 9th Cavalry came in early Dec. 30, having marched forty miles during the night. The larger portion of the command marched eighty miles, having that day explored the Indian stronghold. This, officers say, was an absurd place and no entrenchments amounting to anything—a few flimsy piles of dirt.

At 8 A. M. a messenger came from the wagon train saying it was harassed by Indians. The battalion moved out at a gallop and relieved the train—one man, Private Haywood, Troop D, 9th Cavalry, having been killed, it is said by an Indian wearing a blue coat. The killed man doubtless supposed he was a scout and allowed him to come so near that his face was burned with powder. It seems the Indians, about 700, had intended to attack Col. Henry to his camp, or on the road, one where it could easily have been done, but the rapid night march upset their plans, though unknown to Col. Henry until he was met on the road by a courier from Gen. Brooke. At 2 P. M. a messenger came in from the Indian mission, saying the 7th Cavalry were being surrounded. The 9th went to the front as rapidly as their wearied horses would allow, and occupying commanding heights drove the Indians off and allowed the 7th to withdraw from the cul-de-sac into which they had gotten.

The 7th had one officer (Lieut. Mann) wounded and one enlisted man killed and three wounded, and it is believed but for the 9th the casualties would have been large. In Col. Forsyth's fight the day before one officer was killed, Capt. Wallace, brained by an Indian club, in the Indian camp, and 15 enlisted men. Wounded officers, Lieut. Garlington, 7th Cavalry, and Hawthorne, 1st Artillery, and 30 men of the 7th.

It would seem as if a great mistake had been made in placing our officers and men in the same position with Indians being disarmed. The proper method would have been to have covered the camp by troops and notified the Indians to move out, one at a time, at a designated place. There they could have been disarmed without danger to any one, and those failing to come out would then be hostiles and be fired on. This plan Gen. Ruger adopted in disarming Big Crow.

In the relief of the 7th by the 9th, the rapid deployment on the left heights of Troops D and F, Capt. Loud and Stedman, Lieut. Powell and McAnaney, and on the right heights of Troops K and I, Capt. Wright and Lieut. Benton. Lieut. Perry, Co. I, was noticeable. The fine service of the Hotchkiss gun by Lieut. Hayden, of the 1st Artillery, did a great deal to scatter the Indians forming for attack.

Referring to the march of Col. Henry's battalion of the 9th to the Bad Lands Christmas eve, the *Inter-Ocean* said:

Heartily and ungrudging cheers were given with a Merry Christmas to brave Col. Henry and his veterans of the 9th, who were riding in the moonlight to meet the foe, while we were revelling by the campfire. Every heart went out in sympathy to the brave comrades to whom everyone had waved his hat and cheered as they rode out on the plains. Proud and gallant they looked, more like a parade than the preparation for death; yet the scene made one's heart beat quicker and brought to mind the words:

To drum beat and heart beat
A soldier marches by.
There is color in his cheek,
There is courage in his eye,
Yet to drum beat and heart beat
In a moment he may die.

To poor Wallace, of the 7th, a gallant soldier, killed by an Indian club, the above may apply. What a death, for a soldier!

Now is the time to show the stuff the Army has for duty for war, and those unfortunates, and we are all liable to break, should gracefully give up and retire. The difficulty of getting supplies is also shown, so that if a concentration of a larger force was necessary there would be trouble. At every post supplies should be kept by the quartermaster at any time, the same as in a store. The shopkeeper who provides as the Government does would be left. Clothing should be drawn by post quartermasters, in number and variety, and selections made from same as in a store. The Buffalo sight is a failure, many sights are knocked to pieces, jamming in carbine boots. The graduations are so indistinct that in action or haste a man cannot see them. We should have this sight, if desired, for peace, but for war give us an open buck horn sight, with large numbers in white to show the graduations. Skirmish — are defective. Troops of cavalry instead of knowing all about packing and pack mules, the cavalryman's great hold for success in the majority of cases, know nothing about them. Each troop should have permanently attached to it at least four pack mules, spare-joe, etc., and at least six troopers should be drilled in packing the same as in other drills. In fact, the pack drill is the most important, for without your supplies keeping up with you your rate of travel or success is limited.

The officers of the 9th Cavalry object to the whistle drill, because another major may be a sportsman, and at the head of the column, may blow for his dog, the battalion scatter, and he never be able to get them together again. This is a soft thing for the traders and farmers, and some are mean enough to say that the Indians are kept out by them by money paid, so as to keep the soldiers here and obtain their trade. This an Indian trader would never do. They are here for the moral good of the Indian only. It is thought that Col. Carr and Forsyth will obtain the brigadier appointments following the promotion to the lieutenant-generalcy and retirement of Gen. Gibson. They are certainly entitled to it and the President should show his appreciation of service by giving deserved promotions to two good soldiers—Carr and Forsyth. Sioux.

*Our Sanskrit, Russian and Indian vocabulary editors have united their forces in the endeavor to catch this word in Me, but without avail.—Editor.

Dec. 30.

Reports to-day show the evacuation of the Indian Gibraltar in the Bad Lands. This is a high and elevated plateau, approachable only by trails, which the Indians claim they command, like so many defiles, as well as with rifle pits on the table part. Even to the novice it would seem that the place should be occupied by the military—if not to occupy, certainly to examine for any future information covering any required military operations. They say from commanding positions one can look down upon this place and, with glasses, see everything going on. The subsequent escape of these Indians shows that Indians are not so easily cleaned up or corralled as the inexperienced may think. Unlike the hare, it is not always a dead sure thing with them, that his being caught results in his cooking. Gen. Brooke is doing well keeping a cool head and good nerve, but centralization of power at Washington or miles away will kill any man's efforts. The presence of troops is having a morale, if not a moral, effect.

New Year's day was celebrated by the 9th Cavalry and 24 Infantry by their march from here to the White River, where they are in camp, forming one of the links in the circle around the hostile camp, some fifteen miles from us. Private Haywood, 9th Cavalry, killed with his wagon train, was burned by the powder of the discharge, so near was his assailant to him, who wore a blue overcoat, and was doubtless supposed to be a scout. The above command reached their camp at dark, the wagons getting in after midnight, making a very pleasant send-off on the campaign. Gen. Brooke rode a mule at the head of the column, and impressed all by his soldier-like appearance and his watchfulness of our right flank, against which the Indian foe might at a moment hurl himself. Since Gen. Miles' arrival the great air of secrecy which prevailed has disappeared, and he has communicated to his subordinates some general outline or plan of his campaign. All great generals have done this way, and thus interested others in the work before them. Mysterious and unnecessary secrecy don't command the awe and attention, as is supposed by those adopting its methods. The Indians are near us ready to fight, and so are we, and why we don't do it or be allowed is not known. The secret may be under grandpa's hat. It has been shown what disarming means to peaceful Indians, so other methods should be adopted in the future. We miss Lieutenant Kibbie from the regiment. He was shot in the tendon above the heel, and is recuperating while singing to the fair ones at the Ridge. He is in luck. INFANTRY.

To show the situation of our troops in the field we quote the following from a letter dated at Camp Cheyenne, below H. and S. Forks of the Cheyenne, Dec. 31: "I write these lines in a wall tent, shared in common by my 1st lieutenant, with a thermometer so far below zero that my mercury thermometer cannot register it. The wind is flapping our canvas shelter most dangerously, deep snow and a puffy, smoking endeavor to make cottonwood burn in our Siblie stove."

"Up to the 31st of October Co. C, 8d Infantry, had marched 160 miles during the previous seventeen days."

The policy is being well defined. When Indians fleeing a reservation as hostiles cannot be shelled; when men fired on cannot return the fire; when companies who have loaded their rifles for defence are required to open chamber; when for fear of hurting the feelings of Indians, cheers for troops going to the front are forbidden; when all these things take place as they have, the question may be asked, are we soldiers? And how often must the cheek be turned for the snifter? There is universal disgust at the conduct, or rather misconduct, of affairs, and if peace is thus to be obtained at the sacrifice of military pride, spirit and honor, no more can be done than now, and in addition, the merited contempt of the Indian who had every reason to feel he had deserved punishment. Big Foot had done nothing. He was moving slowly into the Pine Ridge Agency, and yet he and his band have suffered, and those in the Bad Lands who had defied the Government have gotten off scot free. Nothing should have been done till all were in, and then the choice given them to be disarmed or to go on the warpath. The casualties in the Big Foot affair were greater than half a dozen fights would have been, and for a little attempt at premature glory we have lost good officers and men. 'Tis easy to write an order "to disarm, dismount, etc.," but not so easy to carry it out. If done in a military way, no troops near the tepees, you are accused of threatening, and resistance follows from the Indian to save his life, as he supposes. If done in the pacific way, soldiers and Indians together, as was done, lives of your own men are sacrificed in the shooting which follows; or is it the old story of the War Department, "You will be damned if you do, and you will be damned if you don't." 2d FOOT.

WHY COL. FORSYTH WAS RELIEVED.

The correspondence in regard to the relief of Col. Forsyth, who was in command of the 7th Cav. at the battle of Wounded Knee Creek, was Jan. 6 made public. Under date of Dec. 30 Gen. Schofield telegraphed Gen. Miles expressing the belief that he would soon be master of the situation and asking that his thanks be given to the "brave 7th Cav. for their splendid conduct." Gen. Miles on Jan. 1 telegraphed Gen. Schofield as follows:

Your telegram of congratulation to the 7th Cav. is received, but as the action of the Colonel commanding will be a matter of serious consideration and will undoubtedly be the subject of investigation I thought it proper to advise you. In view of the above facts do you wish your telegram transmitted as it was sent? It is stated that the disposition of 400 soldiers and four pieces of artillery was fatally defective, and a large number of soldiers were killed and wounded by fire from their own ranks, and a very large number of women and children were killed in addition to the Indian men.

Gen. Schofield telegraphed in reply under date of Jan. 2:

In view of the aspect of the case presented in your telegram of yesterday it will be better not to deliver my message to the 7th Cav. until I have seen your report after the investigation you propose. Therefore you will please withhold it until further advised by me.

He also telegraphed Gen. Miles again on the same day as follows:

Your despatch to me of yesterday and that to the Adjutant General have been shown to the President, and in reply the Secretary of War directs me to say: "The President has heard with great regret of the failure of your efforts to secure the settlement of the Sioux difficulties without bloodshed."

He suggests that possibly a watchful observation of the hostile bands that would prevent their breaking into the settlement and give the Indians time to recover from their present excitement would be well. But he leaves all this to your better information and discretion, and would not have you omit anything that is necessary to protect the settlements. He hopes that the report of the killing of women and children in the affair at Wounded Knee is unfounded, and directs that you cause an immediate inquiry to be made and report the result to the department. If there was any unsoldierly conduct you will relieve the responsible officer, and so use the troops engaged there so as to avoid its repetition.

Gen. Schofield received a telegram from Gen. Miles at Pine Ridge, dated Jan. 5, as follows:

In accordance with your telegram and President's order I have detailed a board of officers consisting of Col. Carr, 6th Cav.; Major Kent, 4th Inf.; and Capt. Baldwin, 5th Inf., to investigate that affair at Wounded Knee. Is this in conformity with the President's directions, and does he direct that it constitute a Court of Inquiry with power to take testimony under oath? Col. Forsyth's command consisted of 26 officers and 453 men. Eighty-two Indians and 60 women and children were buried on or near the ground. I have relieved Col. Forsyth from command.

Gen. Schofield telegraphed Gen. Miles on Jan. 6:

In reply to your telegram of yesterday I am directed by the Secretary of War to inform you that it was not the intention of the President to appoint a Court of Inquiry nor to order at this time in the midst of the campaign any further inquiry than you could yourself make without the necessity of a court, the purpose being simply to determine whether any officer had been so far derelict in duty as to make it necessary to relieve him from command, such result to follow upon the inquiry which you were expected to cause to be made. You were expected yourself first to inquire into the facts, and in the event of its being disclosed that there had been unsoldierly conduct to relieve the responsible officer. The directions of the President were suggested by your telegram of the 1st inst., to me.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs has received the following telegram, dated to-day, from Indian Agent Royer at Pine Ridge:—"Chief Herder Hughes has returned to the agency with 300 cattle. We have no information as to whether there are any more scattered over the range. Hugh says he thinks the hostiles burned the ranch after he left." It is stated at the Indian Bureau that these 300 head are all that have been recovered from the original of about 3,500 head driven off by the hostiles.

THE OFFICIAL LIST OF CASUALTIES.

We give here an official list of the killed and wounded at Wounded Knee Creek, Dec. 29, 1890, and at White Clay Creek, near Pine Ridge, Dec. 30, 1890. The lists heretofore published have been taken from the telegraph reports and are much confused. This list can be depended upon and will serve to correct the others:

KILLED.

Wallace, George D., Captain, 7th Cavalry; Pollock, Oscar, Hospital Steward, U. S. Army; Corwin, Richard W., Sergeant-Major, 7th Cavalry.

Seventh Cavalry.

Dyer, Arthur C., Sergeant, A. Nettles, Robert H., Sergeant, E. Frey, Henry, Private, A. Kellner, August, Private, E. Johnson, George P., Private, A. Korn, Gustav, Blacksmith, I. Regan, Michael, Private, A. Twobis, Daniel, Private, I. Logan, James, Private, A. Kelley, James E., Private, I. Coffey, Doris S., 1st Sergeant, B. Cummins, Pierce, Private, I. Forrest, Harry E., Corporal, B. Hodges, William T., Sergeant, K. Costello, John, Private, B. McCue, John M., Private, K. Cook, Ralph L., Private, B. Murphy, Joseph, Private, K. Mox, William S., Private, B. McClintock, Wm. F., Private, K. De Vreede, James, Private, C. Schwenkey, Philip, Private, K. Reinecky, Frank T., Private, D.

WOUNDED.

Garlington, Ernest A., 1st Lieutenant, 7th Cavalry; Graham, John C., 1st Lieutenant, 7th Cavalry; Kirgus, John, 1st Lieutenant, 2d Infantry; Hawthorne, Harry L., 2d Lieutenant, 2d Artillery, serving in Bat. E, 1st Artillery.

Seventh Cavalry.

Haselwood, A. H., Sergeant, A. Howard, Henry, Sergeant, I. Neler, Adam, Private, A. Boone, Albert S., Corporal, I. Dunson, Harry L., Private, A. Zander, Bernhard, Private, I. McMahon, Daniel, Private, A. Hipp, Gottlieb, Private, I. Krueger, Herman, Private, A. Thomas, Harvey R., Private, I. Toeber, William H., Sergeant, B. Blifton, Harold L., Corporal, K. Ward, James, Sergeant, B. Christenson, Jas., Trumpet, K. Newell, Chas. H., Corporal, B. Sullivan, Edward A., Private, K. Lewis, Frank, Private, B. Adams, William, Private, K. Stone, Harry B., Private, B. Martin, C. P., Private, K. McKenzie, John, Private, B. Davis, William J., Private, K. Schrover, Ervin, Private, C. Smith, Samuel F., Private, K. Green, William H., Private, C. Yoder, Frederick F., Private, K. York, George, Sergeant, D. Elliott, George, Private, K. Tittle, John F., Sergeant, E. McGuiness, Hugh, Private, K. Lord, George, Sergeant, I.

* These have since died.

The report that Father Craft was killed appears to have been incorrect, as he was only wounded, and by latest accounts is said to be convalescent.

ARMY OFFICERS TO ACT AS INDIAN AGENTS.

President Harrison has decided to accede to Gen. Miles' suggestion that military officers be appointed to take charge temporarily of the five Indian agencies near the scene of the present hostilities.

Acting under instructions from the President, Secretary Proctor sent a dispatch to Gen. Miles Jan. 6, informing him of the decision and naming Capt. E. P. Ewers, of the Fifth Infantry; Capt. F. E. Pierce, of the First Infantry; Capt. Cyrus A. Reinst, of the Eighth Infantry, and Capt. J. M. Lee, of the Ninth Infantry, as the officers to be placed in charge of four of the agencies under consideration. For the fifth place, General Miles was instructed to select some officer instead of Capt. Dougherty, originally suggested by the general, because both Dougherty and Pierce belong to the 1st Regiment, and it was thought better to have the several appointments made from different regiments.

The agencies affected by this change are the Standing Rock, Pine Ridge, Rosebud, Cheyenne and Lower Brule, all of which are in the Dakotas. The old agents have not been removed, but their authority has been merely transferred to military officers during the continuance of hostilities. The instructions telegraphed to General Miles contained, among other things, the statement that the newly appointed military officers are not to interfere unnecessarily with the functions of the regular agents.

KILLING OF GENERAL BARRUNDIA.

Secretary Tracy disapproves of Commander Reiter's action.

DECEMBER 31, 1890.

Comdr. George C. Reiter, U. S. N., Pittsburgh, Pa.:

SIR: Upon the receipt of your report of Aug. 28 last, detailing the events connected with the shooting of Gen. Barrundia, the Department, by an order of Sept. 29, relieved you of your command. In an interview on Dec. 15, a further statement was made by you verbally which, in accordance with the Department's directions, you embodied in a written report dated Dec. 20. The present communication is addressed to you in order that you may be fully acquainted with the grounds of the Department's action.

Your reports show that on Aug. 27 last you were lying with the *Ranger* and the *Thetis* off San Jose, a seaport of Guatemala which has no harbor, properly speaking, but only an open roadstead. The *Acapulco*, an American passenger steamer, making regular trips from San Francisco to Panama, stopping at intermediate points in Mexico, Guatemala and Salvador, including San Jose, was expected to arrive shortly, and actually did arrive towards the close of the day. At 6.30 P. M. of that day the *Acapulco* being then in sight, but not yet having reached her anchorage, you received an intimation of the purposes of the Guatemalan Government from the U. S. Minister, who informed you that the steamer had on board a passenger, Gen. Barrundia, whom the territorial Government regarded as a political enemy and as liable to arrest upon entering their waters.

It does not appear that under these circumstances you took any steps to communicate with the steamer, to inform yourself more fully of the facts, or to warn the captain of the risk his passenger was about to encounter. Instead of this, upon the receipt of the information contained in the Minister's telegram, you went on shore and telegraphed to the latter a suggestion that he should ask the Guatemalan Government to permit the *Thetis* to take Gen. Barrundia back to Acapulco, from which place he had come. While you were thus occupied the steamer arrived in the port and came to anchor.

While on shore you requested the local Guatemalan officer to suspend action until you received a reply to your telegram, which request he refused to comply with, going on board the steamer and returning, without, however, attempting at this time to make any arrest. You did not accompany the Guatemalan officer on this visit, nor did you go on board the *Acapulco* or have any communication with her captain, either then or during the whole of the night.

At 9.30 A. M. on the following day you received a second telegram from the United States Minister, stating that the Guatemalan Government declined your offer to take Gen. Barrundia away in the *Thetis*. Your first report does not state that you had any interview with Capt. Pitts during this morning, but, from your verbal statement made on the 16th inst., and from your second report, it appears that you went on board the *Acapulco* soon after receiving this second telegram and held an inconclusive conference with Capt. Pitts. Although, according to your report, "at about 2 P. M. it was thought that a number of shots were heard on board the *Acapulco*," your next appearance on the vessel was not until 2.30 P. M., after the death of Gen. Barrundia, when Lieut. Bartlett, who had been visiting the steamer, reported that firing had been taking place on board and that protection was desired.

In the opinion of the Department, your conduct, upon your own showing, is deserving of unqualified censure.

In your situation, in command of a force of public vessels of the United States, in a territory which, if not at that moment at war, had recently been the scene of hostilities as well as of civil disturbance, it was your duty to watch with the most active solicitude over the interests of your country in that quarter, and especially its interests abroad. From the moment that the approach of the *Acapulco*, a steamer bearing the American flag, was known to you, you should have taken every step legally in your power to give countenance and support to her captain and protection to all persons on board, especially when you knew that their safety was likely to be menaced. Instead of this, in your apparent endeavor to escape responsibility, you remained so completely passive that, as far as events on board the *Acapulco* were concerned, you and your vessels might as well have been on the other side of the ocean.

Whenever any passenger, whether American or foreigner, is received on board an American vessel, he comes under the American flag, and is entitled to the protection and security of which that flag is the guarantee. At sea this inviolability has in the time of peace no exception or qualification. In foreign ports it is qualified only by the legal exercise of the territorial authority. Whatever may have been the extent of this authority over a vessel anchored within the port, the American steamer, before she entered the port and after she left it, was as independent of such authority as your own ship, or as the soil of your own country. It was within your legitimate power, as it was your imperative duty, to exercise, by every means legally at your command, the guarantee of protection which the United States gives to all vessels under its flag. Your ships were on the spot; you had full knowledge of Gen. Barrundia's approach; you were informed of the intention to seize him as a political offender. He was not a fugitive from the territory of Guatemala, seeking to escape from the territorial jurisdiction. Neither was he a conspirator attempting to return to his country to foment revolution. He was a passenger on board an American ship, which he had joined at Mexico with a destination for Panama, and he had thus, without your intervention, and outside of the local jurisdiction, obtained a place under the flag and protection of the United States. In this situation you found him. His safety was threatened. Under these circumstances it was your plain duty to proceed at once to meet the captain of the steamer, and to offer to his passenger, should he desire it, an asylum on board your ship. Had you merely gone out to inform yourself personally of the facts, you would have learned that General Barrundia had taken passage from a

port outside of Guatemala; that he was proceeding likewise to a port outside of Guatemala; that he was at San Jose only because it lay in the route of the steamer, and that, so far from meditating a movement against Guatemalan sovereignty, he had no intention of entering, voluntarily, the Guatemalan territory. Had you learned these facts, of which you would undoubtedly have been apprised immediately upon reaching the steamer, it is impossible to suppose that you would have failed to offer the fugitive an asylum. Such an act could have violated no rights of the territorial government, for no rights over the person of the passenger would have yet vested, while it would have maintained the implied promise of protection which the United States makes to all who in good faith embark under its flag. By remaining inactive, you neglected your obvious duties, and placed your government in the position of renouncing those who had sheltered themselves under its flag.

Even after the arrival of the *Acapulco* in the port, your power of discretionary action was by no means taken away. There were in particular three points in which the existing situation imposed upon you as the senior naval officer present a positive duty, namely:

1. To make a full investigation of the facts, to ascertain the sufficiency of the charge and of the authority upon which the proposed removal of the passenger was based.

2. To prevent by your presence, with such assistance as you might find necessary, any proceedings on board the steamer calculated to endanger the safety of those on board.

3. If upon examination it appeared that a seizure was to be attempted without proper warrant, or that the proceedings were merely in the nature of a pretext to secure the person of a political fugitive, to offer him, in accordance with humane and well-established practice in the case of refugees whose lives are in danger, the hospitality of your own vessel.

In none of these particulars does it appear that you took any action. You stated to Capt. Pitts, according to your second report: "If I were called upon, it would be my duty to satisfy myself that the government of Guatemala had a right to make the arrest." To Captain Pitts's question whether you would send a guard on board the *Acapulco*, at the joint request of himself and the Commandante, you made this extraordinary answer: "When you ask me I will give you a reply." In both these cases it is evident that you proposed to do nothing unless somebody preferred a formal request or demand for your interposition; forgetting that, in the circumstances then existing, the most pressing demand for your intervention came from the situation itself, and that it was your duty to act promptly and efficaciously without awaiting for the invitation, request, or advice of any person whatever.

That it was your deliberate intention to remain inactive in the absence of formal applications, is further evidenced by your extraordinary delay in proceeding on board the steamer on the afternoon of August 28, when the sound of firing showed to you that an affray was taking place. Your first report says: "At about 2 P. M., it was thought that a number of shots were heard on board the *Acapulco*, and at 2.15 the Guatemalan flag was hoisted down from the fore and the United States flag hoisted in its stead, when I supposed the United States Minister was on board. But at 2.30, when the whaleboat came alongside with Lieut. Bartlett and Halsey, who had been visiting the *Acapulco*, Lieut. Bartlett reported to me that the commandant was on board, and that promiscuous firing had been going on on board the ship, and that they desired protection. The United States flag at the fore having been hoisted to signify that desire, I immediately left the ship in the gig to go alongside the *Acapulco*, and ordered Lieut. Harris to follow me at once with an armed party of marines in the whaleboat. On my arrival on the *Acapulco* I found all quiet and no necessity for any protection, so that on the arrival of Lieut. Harris a few moments afterwards, I directed him to return to the *Ranger*."

It is believed that few cases have ever occurred in the history of the United States Navy where a commanding officer so completely abandoned the responsibilities of his position, as, according to your own showing, you did upon this critical occasion. Fully aware, as you were on that afternoon, of the probable course of events, it does not appear that you took any steps to learn when and with what warrant of authority the local officials were coming on board; and if you had actual knowledge of their arrival the fact, apparently, gave you no concern, and in no way influenced your conduct. Even when you heard the fatal shots, which showed only too plainly what was taking place, you made no movement, but with a degree of apathy almost unparalleled, you awaited for half an hour, until a formal request came for protection.

Under these circumstances, it is not surprising that, upon your arrival on the steamer, you found, as you state in your letter of that date to Mr. Mizner, that "the Commandante had left with the body of Barrundia, and that all was quiet."

It would seem that you had from the beginning some intention, as indicated in your telegram to the United States Minister, of receiving Gen. Barrundia on board one of your ships, under the supposition, which turned out to be only too well founded, that he would need your protection. But upon what principle you submitted this as a question for the territorial government to decide, delaying 15 critical hours until you could receive an answer, the Department is at a loss to comprehend. A United States officer does not ask of a foreign government permission to offer asylum to any person on board an American vessel at sea, who stands in need of a refuge. An officer who so abdicates his authority and that of the nation he represents, and surrenders it to others, has a lesson to learn before he can safely be entrusted with the command of a ship of war.

It is possible that, in adopting this line of conduct, you were to some extent influenced by the despatch of the United States Minister, quoted in your letter. The Department fails to find in this despatch any justification for your inaction. Even if the Minister had distinctly advised you to remain a passive spectator, which was not the case, your responsibility, as the officer in command abroad, could not thereby be either increased or diminished; and least of all on the open sea outside of the territory in which the

Minister was clothed with the representative character. In the performance of his duties under the law, the responsibility of a naval officer is complete, nor can anything but the orders of his superior shift the burden to another.

That this familiar principle governing the relations of envoys and naval commanders was well understood by you is shown clearly by your answer to Capt. Pitts's inquiry as to the grounds of the Minister's opinion, quoted in your second report, as follows: "I told him that I did not know, but I suppose the Minister knew what he was about; that I was not subject to the orders of the U. S. Minister, and that, if I was called upon, it would be my duty to satisfy myself that the Government of Guatemala had a right to make the arrest."

For the reasons herein stated the Department has been constrained to relieve you of your command, and to order your return to the United States.

Very respectfully,

B. F. TRACY, Secretary of the Navy.

Comdr. Reiter's last report, referred to in this communication, is as follows:

PITTSBURGH, PENN., Dec. 20, 1890.

Hon. B. F. Tracy, Secretary of the Navy:

SIR: In obedience to your order of Dec. 18, I have the honor to submit the following additional report concerning the death of Gen. Barrundia and my visit to the *Acapulco* on Aug. 28 last.

On the receipt of the following telegram from the U. S. Minister, "This Government declines offer to take Barrundia away in *Thetis*. Have advised Capt. Pitts to deliver him." At about 9.30 A. M. Aug. 28, I went on board the *Acapulco* to see Capt. Pitts. I told him about the above telegram and asked him if he had heard from the Minister. He said he had not and that he would not surrender Barrundia without an order from the Minister or myself. I told him I certainly would not give him any such order. Capt. Pitts asked me on what grounds they claimed the right to arrest Barrundia and stated that all the dispatches he had received from the U. S. Minister said he thought that they had a right to arrest him; that he (Pitts) thought he should be more positive; that he had put himself under his (the Minister's) orders, and that he expected to hear from him when the train arrived. I told him that I did not know, but I supposed the Minister knew what he was about; that I was not subject to the orders of the U. S. Minister and if I were called upon it would be my duty to satisfy myself that the Government of Guatemala had a right to make the arrest.

Captain Pitts told me that the commandant had said he was going to ask me to send a guard on board when he made the arrest, to which I replied that I would not send a guard on board at the request of the commandant. He then said, "Suppose the commandant and I both ask you?" I said, "When you ask me I will give you a reply." Captain Pitts told me that Barrundia was going to New York via Panama, and that he would guarantee to carry him to Panama, putting him in front, if necessary, to prevent his landing in Salvador. Just before leaving I asked to see Barrundia. Captain Pitts told me that Barrundia was in his stateroom and did not see anybody.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

(Signed) GEO. C. REITER,

Commander, U. S. N.

WAR AT BARNEGAT PARK.

THE daily papers have occupied much space the past week with accounts of the outbreak of a small war at the quasi-military settlement of Barnegat Park, N. J. A body of Italian laborers who had been left without their pay made such threatening demonstrations that Lieut. E. S. Farrow, 21st U. S. Inf., who was in charge, felt it necessary to call upon the sheriff, to telegraph to the Governor for the aid of the militia and to General Howari, at Governor's Island, for assistance from the U. S. Government. A more simple way out of the difficulty was ultimately found by the payment of the Italians, who took their departure for New York, and white-winged peace once more brooded over the settlement. The hungry Italians simply gathered about the entrance to the hotel and demanded that they be introduced to Lieut. Farrow and to Mr. Eugene Ellery, two of the members of the Barnegat Park enterprise, against whom their excited suspicions had been especially directed. The inmates of the hotel made their escape to various points of safety, and were followed by Mr. Ellery and Lieut. Farrow, who procured conveyances and drove to Tom's River, where they sought to procure assistance from the authorities. A sheriff's posse was organized, but was not considered necessary to encounter the rioters. The Governor, through Major-Gen. Plume and Brig.-Gen. Sewell, ordered the nearest militia under arms, but instructed the sheriff that he must first exhaust his power, under penalty of being held responsible for neglect of duty. The daily papers have occupied themselves with long discussions as to the responsibility for the neglect to pay the Italians, into which it is not worth while to enter. The difficulty appears to have arisen out of a disputed account with an improvement company employed to construct the roadways at the Park. The Barnegat Company was reorganized Jan. 7 by the election of the following officers: President, Robert B. Roosevelt, Jr.; Vice President, M. W. Conkling; Secretary, E. S. Farrow; Treasurer, C. F. Schramm; Treasurer, J. L. Phelps, Jr. Mr. Roosevelt is the son of an old New Yorker, Hon. R. B. Roosevelt, formerly member of Congress, and late Minister to the Hague. Mr. Conkling is a nephew of the late Senator Roscoe Conkling.

KNEW WHAT THEY WERE ABOUT.

THE St. Paul *Pioneer Press* says: "Dr. Frank Powell, as appears in a special telegram from La Crosse, published in yesterday's Press, has, in a measure, broken the silence maintained by himself and Col. Cody agent their recent expedition after Sitting Bull. As there are not in the United States to-day two men who know the Sioux—personally and characteristically—better than Buffalo Bill and White Beaver, common sense shows that they did not start on a wild-goose chase, but had both purpose and plan. The latter was, necessarily, subject to change as conditions might suggest; but to suppose for a moment that two such plainmen would engage in an expedition of known danger without exercising ordinary foresight, is to suppose an absurdity. Dr. Powell will soon be a resident of St. Paul, and it is probable that the time will speedily arrive when he will feel at liberty to disclose the true inwardness of the expedition in question."

FOREIGN ITEMS.

A BRASILEAN World's Fair opens at Rio de Janeiro in November, 1892.

Two companies of Fortress Engineer Volunteers are to be formed at Portsmouth, Eng., and known as the Fortress and Railway Forces Royal Engineers.

The London Engineering thinks that there may easily be better prospects for English money in the iron mines of Cuba than in many Trans-Atlantic fields to which British capital has diverted within very recent times.

The question of protecting her maritime routes is now occupying much attention in France, and the demand of the Minister for the credits necessary for colonial defence and the creation of coaling stations is warmly approved.

The Argentine Army is well officered; it has 42 generals, 123 colonels, 111 lieutenant colonels, 149 majors, 219 captains, 222 first lieutenants, 235 second lieutenants, and 249 sub-lieutenants and ensigns. Total, 1,873 officers for about 6,500 rank and file!

As a result of the encouragement given to the study of languages in the British service quite a number of officers of the Indian army now understand Russian, a language almost unknown a few years ago among British officers. Ten more have just been declared qualified to act as interpreters.

In an address before the Royal Statistical Society, Sir Charles Dilke, in saying the total failure of the French in 1870 to obtain even a momentary success, with an army of splendid courage and perfect training, drew the moral that, whatever the peace expenditure, war cannot be commenced with a fair chance of winning by a nation which waits until war to make her organization perfect.

The Army and Navy Gazette says: "The men who join the army (British) may be divided roughly into three classes—first and largest, those who, through their own fault or accident, are hopelessly destitute; secondly, men who have got into some trouble at home and want to get away for a time; thirdly, men who wish to see the world and become soldiers. If more men are wanted, more advantages must be offered."

Says the United Service Gazette (British): "Those naval men who have all along fought against forced draught would seem at last to be likely to have their views adopted by the Admiralty engineers and contractors, for neither the *Blake* at Chatham nor the *Thunderer*, *Devastation* and *Barham* at Portsmouth are to be tried with forced draught, nor the cruisers for Australian defence building at Newcastle and Glasgow.

PROF. BRUCKNER, of Berne, has recently called attention to the existence of climatological periods of about 35 years for the whole globe—more marked in the interior of continents. The years 1700, 1740, 1780, 1816, 1850 and 1890 appear as centres of cold, wet periods, while the years 1720, 1760, 1796, 1830 and 1860 are centres of warm, dry periods. During the warm periods the passage of oceanic air to the continent, has, Nature says, been hindered, and during the cold it has been favored, increased rainfall occurring in the latter case.

THE Court-martial in the case of H. M. S. *Serpent* ascribe her loss to an error of judgment in navigating the vessel. When the disaster occurred the best traditions of the British service were maintained in a display of coolness and discipline.

"The Government is going to pay \$200,000 for a ram," remarked the snake editor.

"The animal ought to have a fine pedigree to be worth that much," replied the agricultural editor.—*Pittsburg Telegraph*.

AT THE NAVY-YARD.—"We cast cannon in here," said the guide, as they stepped inside.

"Do you?" asked the pretty girl. "Now, please show us where you blow great guns. I often hear my naval friends speak of them."

PATENTS FOR MILITARY INVENTIONS.

A SELECTED list of patents reported especially for the U. S. ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL by C. A. Snow and Co., Patent Attorneys, opposite Patent Office, Washington, D.C., all bearing date of Dec. 30:

A. Stamm, New York, N. Y., scuttle lock and opener.
T. Southgate, Birmingham, England, mechanism for breechloading small arms.

A. von Derschau, Weissenberg, Germany, safety lock for fire arms.

WILL YOU JOIN THE COLONY

Now organizing to locate in Maryland between the cities of Baltimore and Washington. Here are fine farming lands; low in price; adapted to every branch of agriculture; an abundance of pure, soft water; delightful and healthful climate; near to the best markets of the world; unsurpassed railroad facilities, with low freight and passenger rates, with quick time; educational advantages second to none; churches representing almost all denominations; refined and cultured society, etc. Only a few more wanted to complete the Colony, and if you want to join in one of the best opportunities of a life-time, now is the time. Farmers, business men, mechanics and laborers, there is a chance for all. 100 per cent. profit easily assured in three years. Full information free of charge, furnished by M. V. Richards, Land and Immigration Agent, B. and O. R. R., Baltimore, Md.

PEAR'S Soap secures a beautiful complexion.

FOR A DISORDERED LIVER try BRECHAM'S PILLS

ANGOSTURA BITTERS, says a long time sufferer from indigestion, thoroughly cured me. Sile Manufacturers, Dr. J. G. B. Siegert and Sons. At all druggists.

R. W. TANSILL CO., Chicago, invite all CANTEENS to address them concerning their \$25,000.00 cash distribution to Smokers, as it is something of interest to Soldiers

BIRTHS.

NEWMAN.—At Fort Townsend, Wash., Dec. 31, to the wife of Post Q. M. Sergeant H. W. Newman, U. S. A., a son.

RING.—At Athens, New York, January 3, 1891, to the wife of Paymaster James A. Ring, U. S. Navy, a daughter.

MARRIED.

JOHNSON-BRAD.—At Red Rock, Penn., December 23, Lieutenant ARTHUR JOHNSON, 11th U. S. Infantry, to Miss EDITH JACKSON BRAD.

SMOKE-TRIMBLE.—At Columbia, Mo., Dec. 22, Lieutenant SAMUEL A. SMOKE, 15th U. S. Infantry, to Miss SUSIE HARRIS TRIMBLE.

THAYER-STARCK.—At Corpus Christi, Texas, at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Starck, Second Lieutenant ANTHONY THAYER to Miss NEOLA J. STARCK, Dec. 31, 1890. No cards.

TOWNSLEY-HOWLAND.—At Newport, H. I., January 7, Lieut. CLARENCE P. TOWNSLEY, 4th U. S. Artillery, to Miss MARION HOWLAND.

DIED.

BRADBURY.—In Bradford, Mass., January 1, DOMOTHY BRADBURY, youngest daughter of Lieut. Edw. E. Bradbury, U. S. N., aged 4 years 6 months.

BURNHAM.—At Charlestown, Mass., Dec. 30, MARIA GERTRUDE BURNHAM, widow of Brevet Major Arthur H. Burnham, Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army.

CARNAHAN.—Drowned, Dec. 31, while crossing the Missouri River, Mrs. CARNAHAN, wife of Lieutenant Earl C. Carnahan, 12th U. S. Infantry.

CASEY.—Killed by hostile Indians, at Wounded Knee Creek, S. D., Jan. 7, 1st Lieut. EDWARD W. CASEY, 23d U. S. Infantry.

COOPER.—At Brooklyn, N. Y., January 2, MASON SIM-CLAIR COOPER, formerly acting ensign U. S. Navy, son of Rear-Admiral George H. Cooper, U. S. N.

GERHARDT.—At the St. George, Brooklyn, Jan. 4, 1891, ANNA TALBOT, wife of Rear-Admiral Bancroft Gerhardt, U. S. N., and daughter of the late Walter M. Rockwell, of San Francisco, Cal. The interment took place at Annapolis January 7.

McGINNIS.—At Washington, D. C., January 3, Brevet Major JAMES T. MCGINNIS, Captain, U. S. Army, retired.

MEAD.—At Brooklyn, N. Y., Dec. 18, Mr. G. N. MEAD, father of the late Paymaster G. L. Mead, U. S. Navy, and uncle of Mrs. King, widow of Captain James S. King, U. S. Army.

PETIT.—At Fort Robinson, Neb., Dec. 30, 2d Lieutenant COLVILLE M. PETIT, 8th U. S. Infantry.

REEVE.—At New York City, December 31, Bvt. Brigadier General ISAAC VAN DUSEN REEVE, Colonel U. S. A., retired.

SISTER SARAH.—Jan. 1, at the P. E. Children's Home, New Orleans, SISTER SARAH, aged 60 years, daughter of Colonel Erasmus Kenyon, a wealthy planter of the "Old Dominion," and a gallant officer in the war of 1812.

SMITH.—At Stamford, Conn., on Wednesday, P. M., Jan. 7, MARY A., widow of the Hon. Truman Smith. Funeral services at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Geo. A. Hoyt, 222 Main St., Stamford, on Saturday, Jan. 10, at 2:30 P. M.

STANTON.—At Dorchester, Mass., December 30, of pneumonia, FRANCES ELIZABETH, wife of Major W. S. Stanton, Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army.

WALLER.—At the quarters of her son-in-law, Colonel JOHN M. WILSON, at West Point, New York, on Friday, January 2, Mrs. FRANCES A. WALLER, formerly of Washington, D. C.

WHITEHOUSE.—At Brooklyn, N. Y., Jan. 2, Carpenter SAMUEL M. WHITEHOUSE, U. S. Navy.

ZINN.—At Willets Point, N. Y., January 6, LILLA H., wife of Lieutenant George A. Zinn, and daughter of the late Victor B. Bergen. Funeral private.



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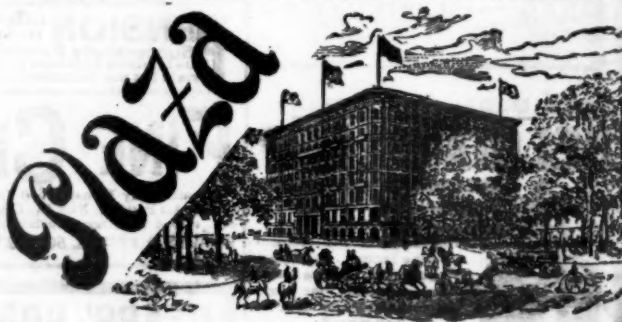
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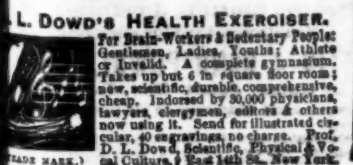
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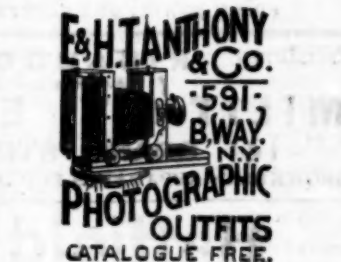
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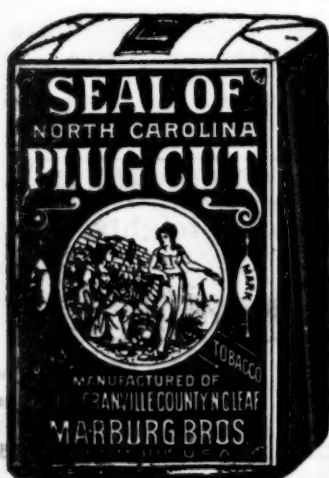


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